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(12) **United States Patent**  
**Davies et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,571,547 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 7, 2023**

(54) **STEERABLE MEDICAL DEVICE HANDLE**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **BOSTON SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DEVICE LIMITED**, Galway (IE)

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(73) Assignee: **Boston Scientific Medical Device Limited**, Galway (IE)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 189 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/848,926**

*Primary Examiner* — Emily L Schmidt

(22) Filed: **Apr. 15, 2020**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough LLP

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2020/0324082 A1 Oct. 15, 2020

(57) **ABSTRACT**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 15/106,584, filed as application No. PCT/IB2014/067173 on Dec. 19, 2014, now Pat. No. 10,661,057.

(Continued)

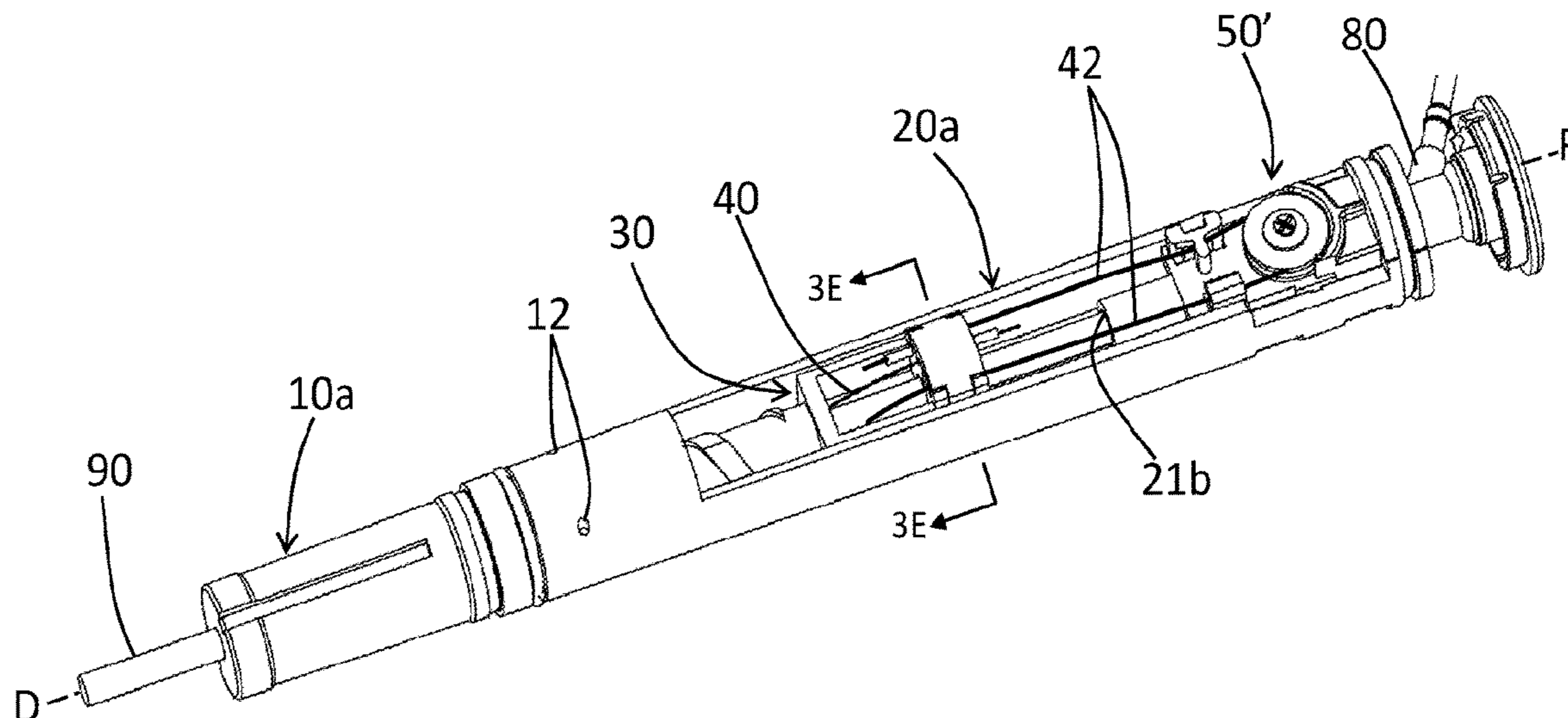
Embodiments of a steerable catheter control system and methods are disclosed. The steerable catheter control system comprises a housing which defines an inner housing and a slide assembly which linearly translates within the inner housing. At least two control wires are positioned through the slide assembly wherein one of the at least two controls wires are indirectly coupled to the slide assembly via the direction reversing element. The steerable catheter control system further comprises a slack limiting element, coupled to at least one of the at least two control wires. The slack limiting element allows for frictional engagement of the control wire to limit slack. The control system includes a control knob for linearly translating the slide assembly, enabling the slide assembly to manipulate the control wires which causes a change in deflection of the steerable catheter.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61M 25/01** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC .... **A61M 25/0136** (2013.01); **A61M 25/0147** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... A61M 25/0136; A61M 25/0147; A61M 2025/015; A61M 2025/0161  
See application file for complete search history.

**15 Claims, 39 Drawing Sheets**



**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/918,800, filed on Dec. 20, 2013, provisional application No. 61/918,848, filed on Dec. 20, 2013.

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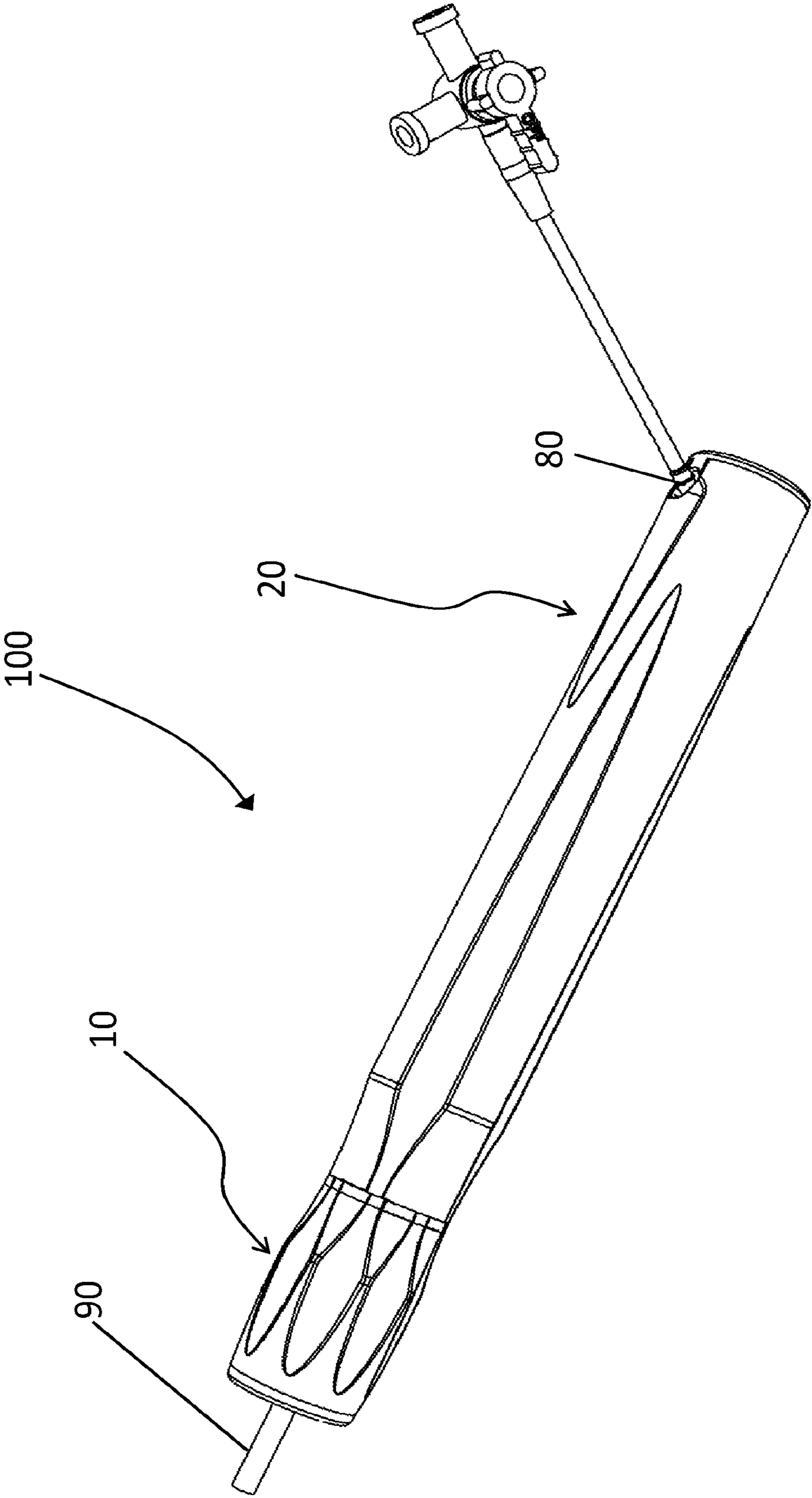


Fig. 1

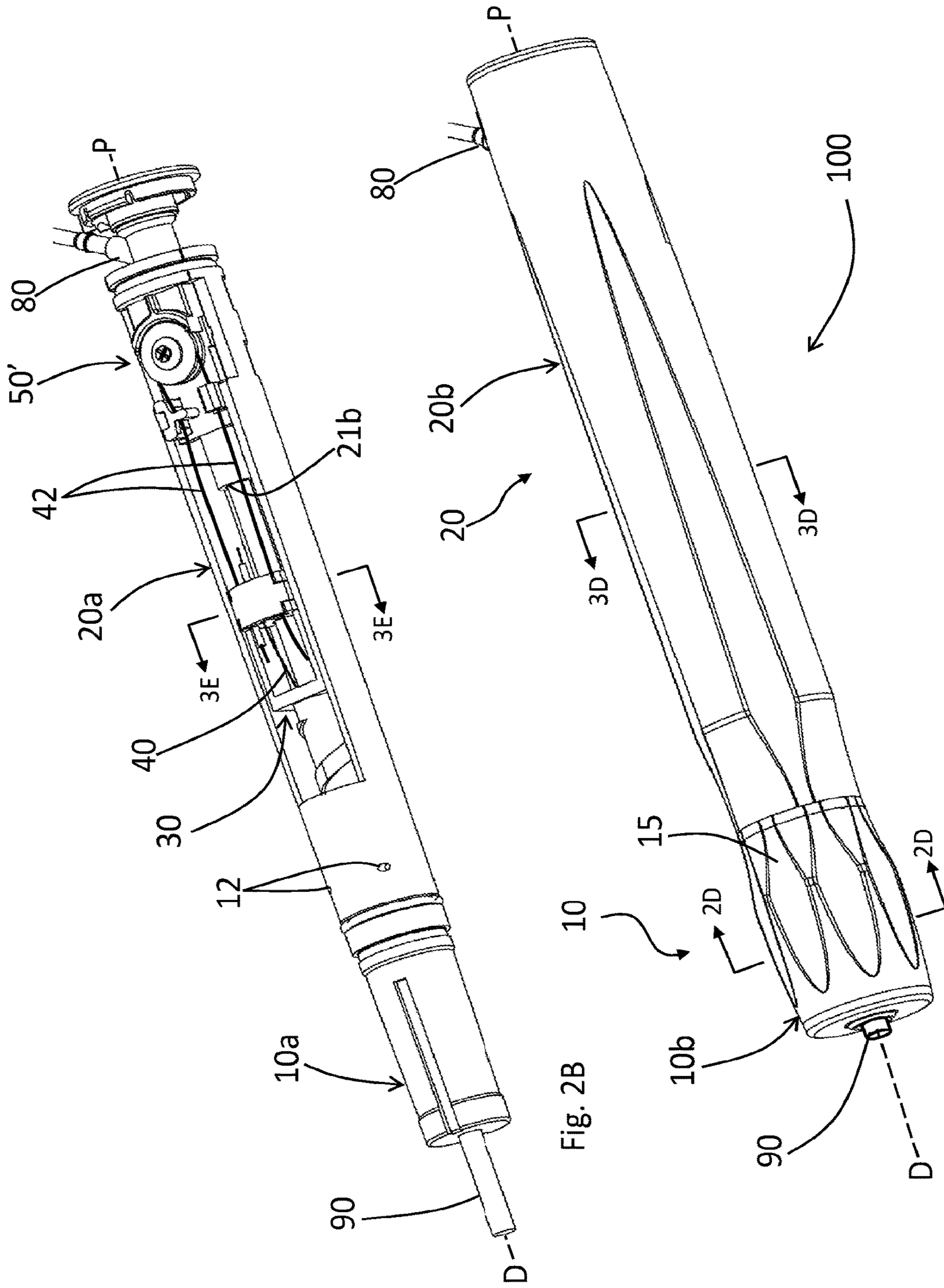


Fig. 2B

Fig. 2A

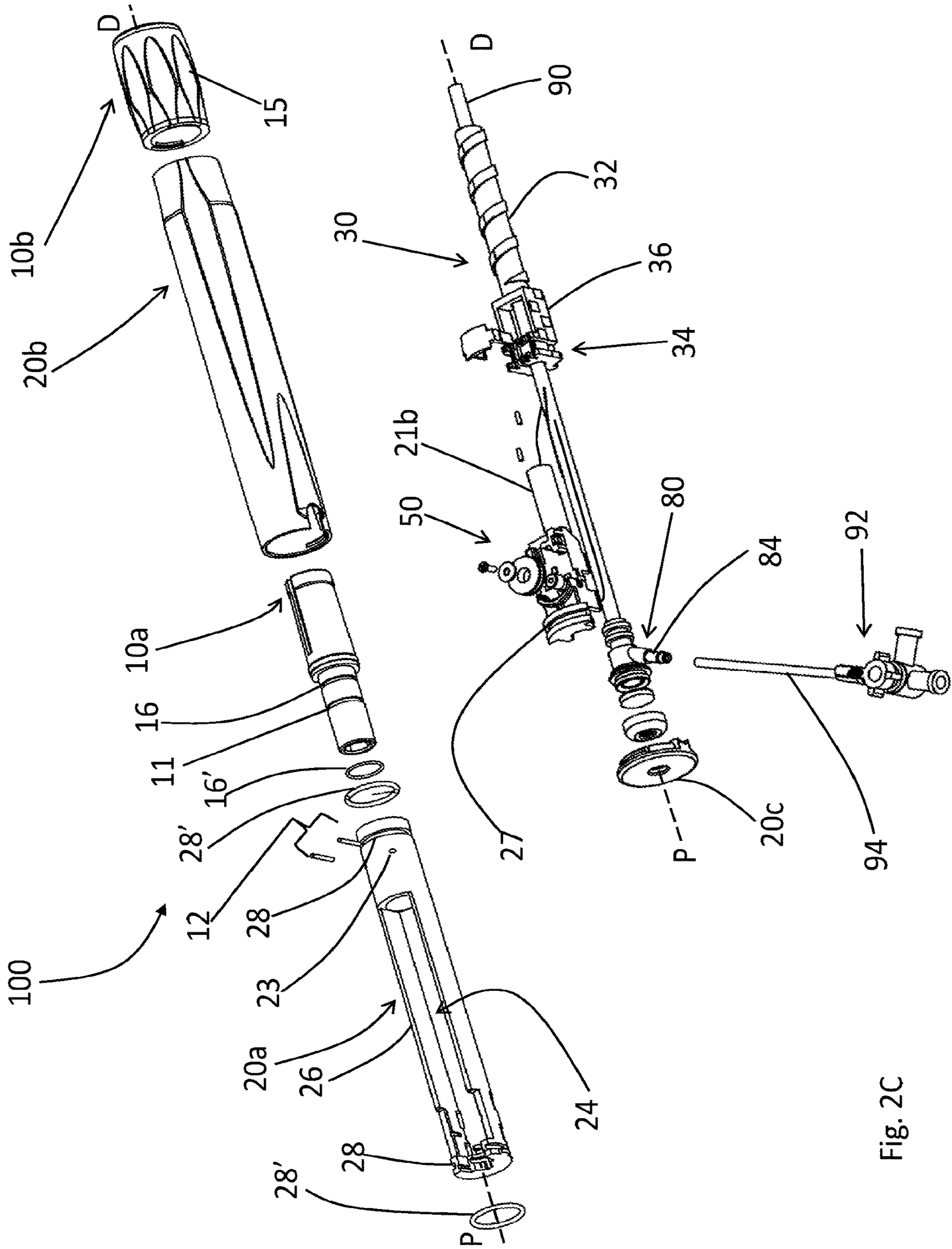


Fig. 2C

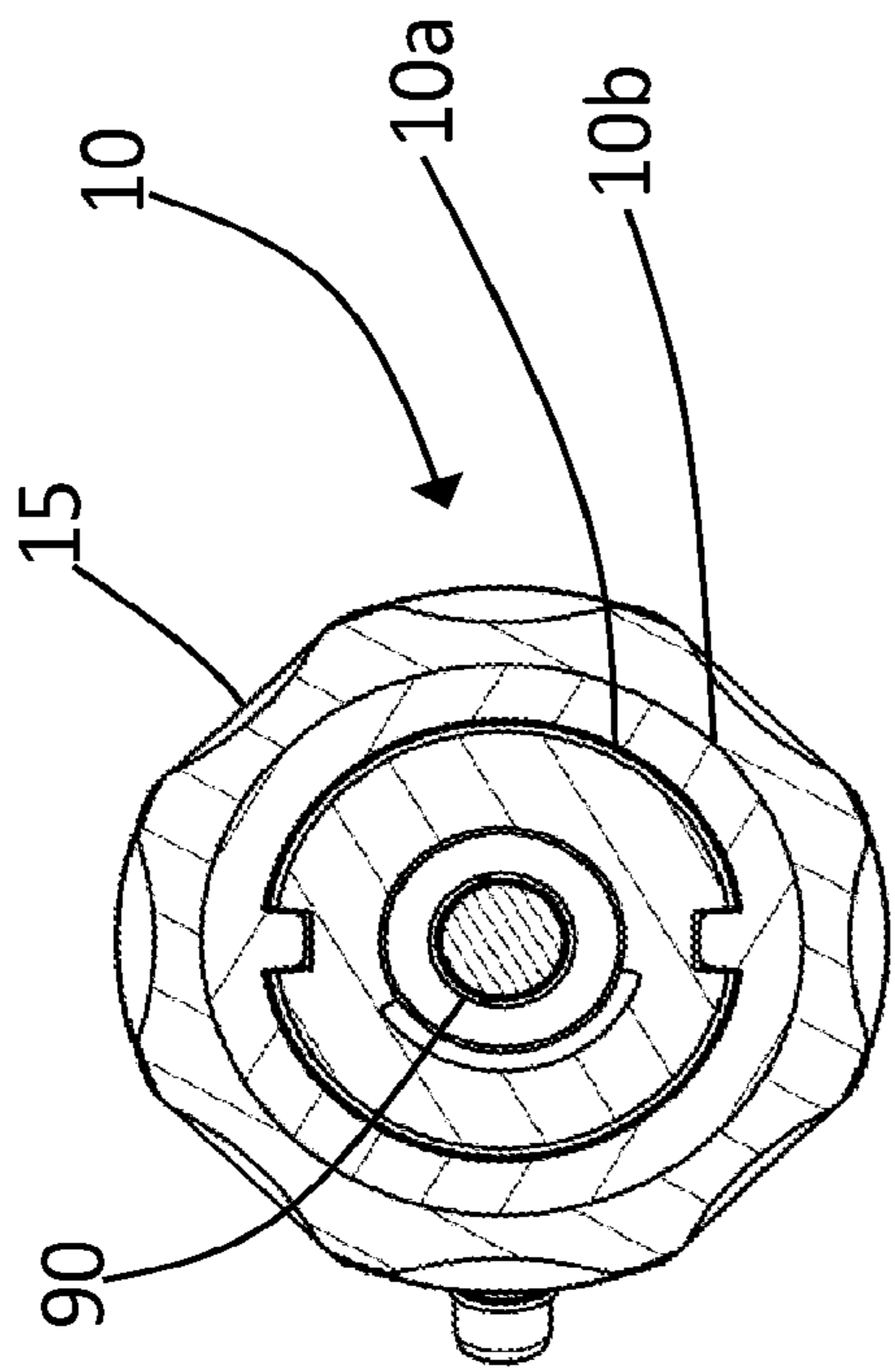


Fig. 2D

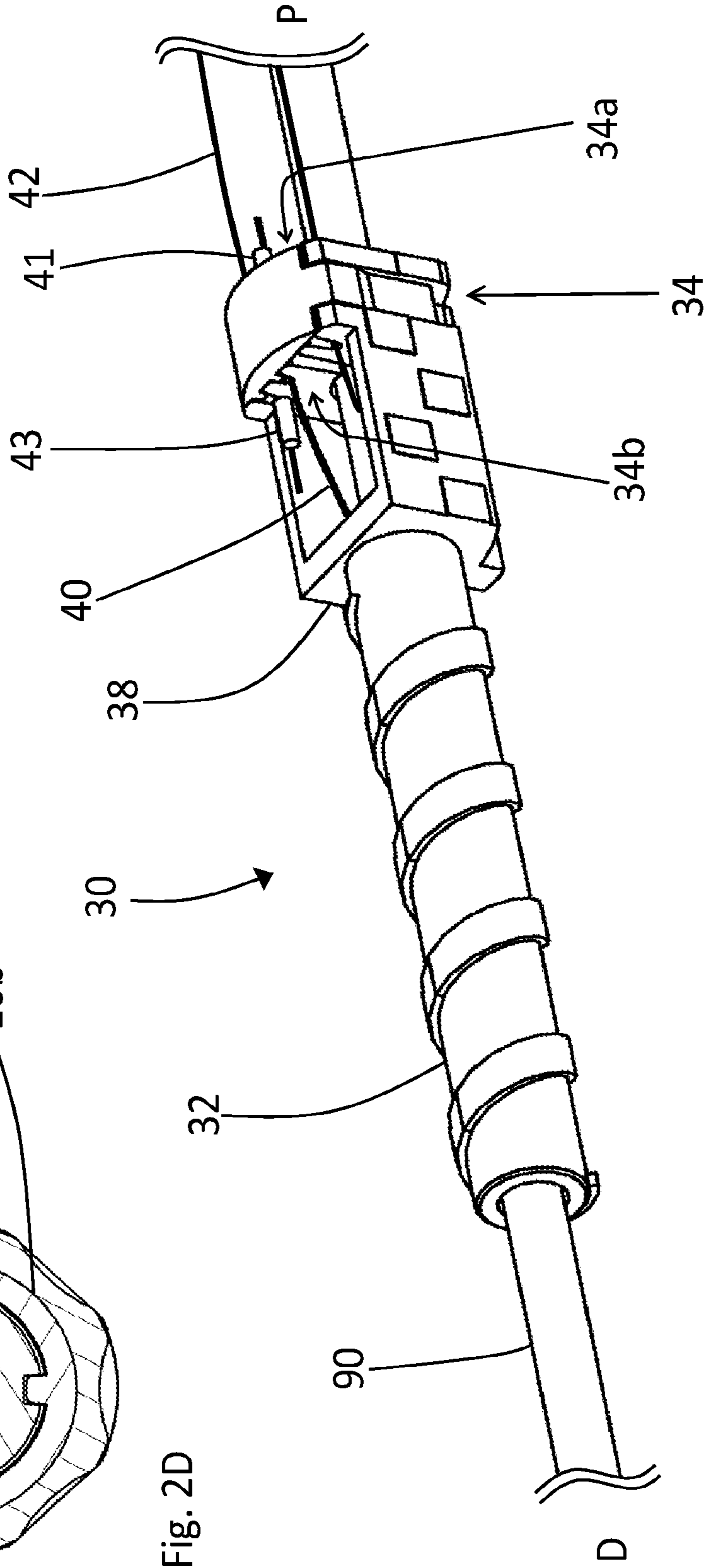


Fig. 3A

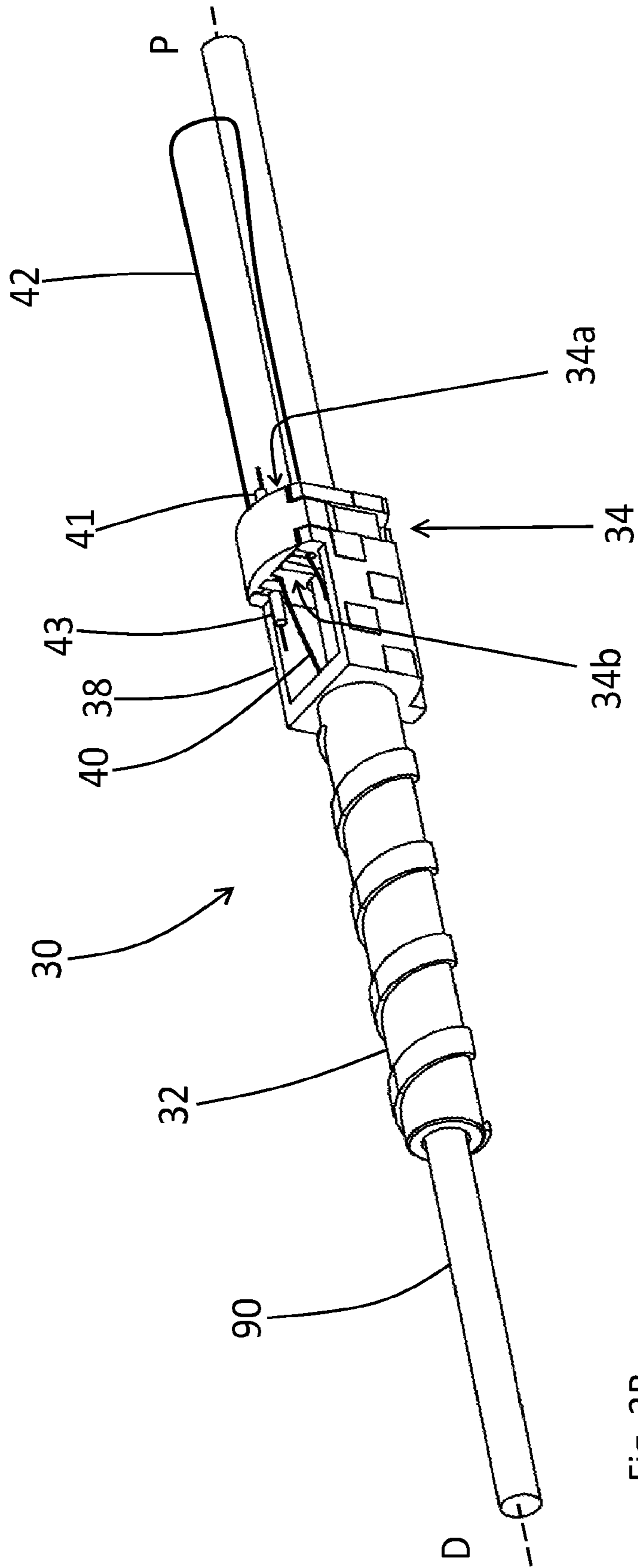


Fig. 3B

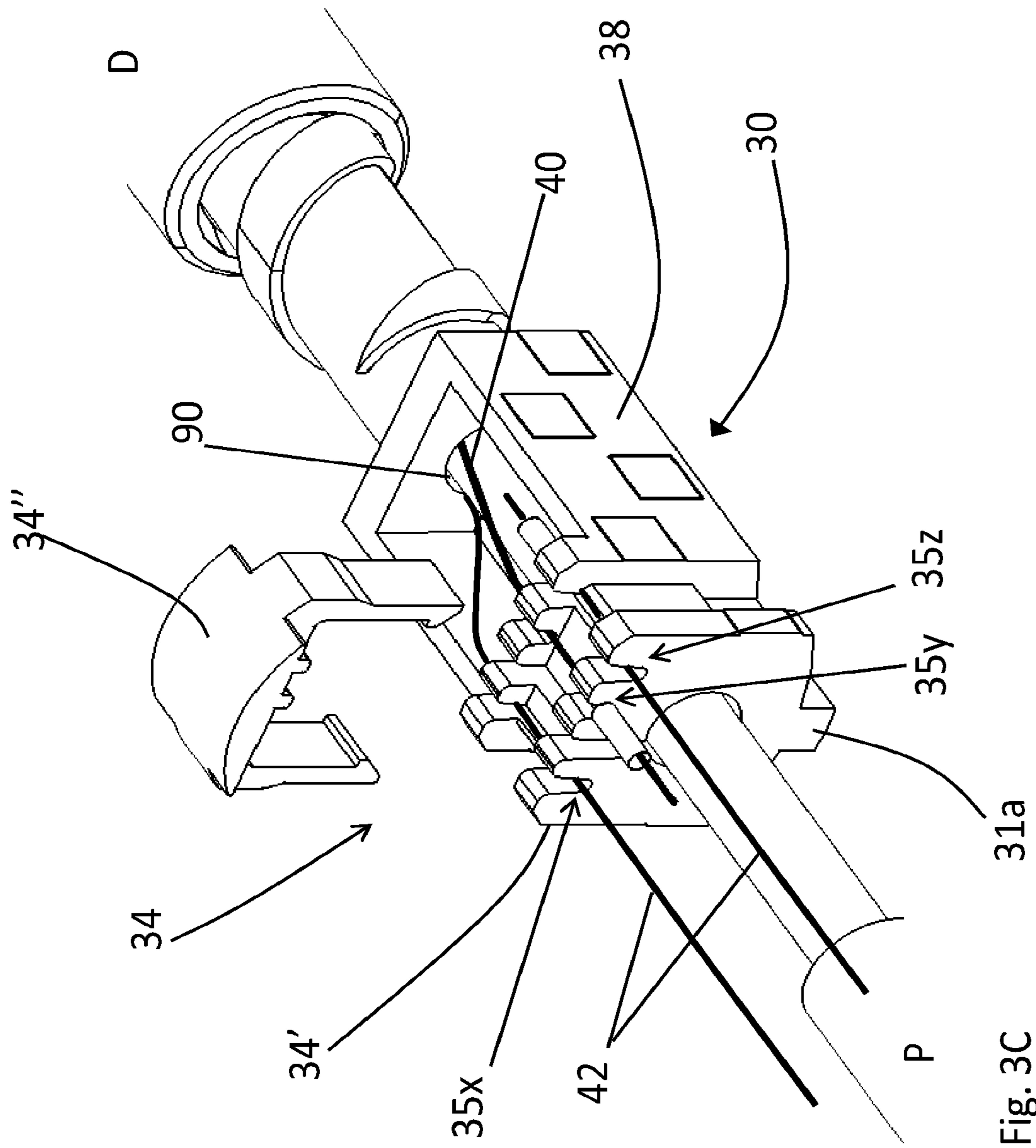
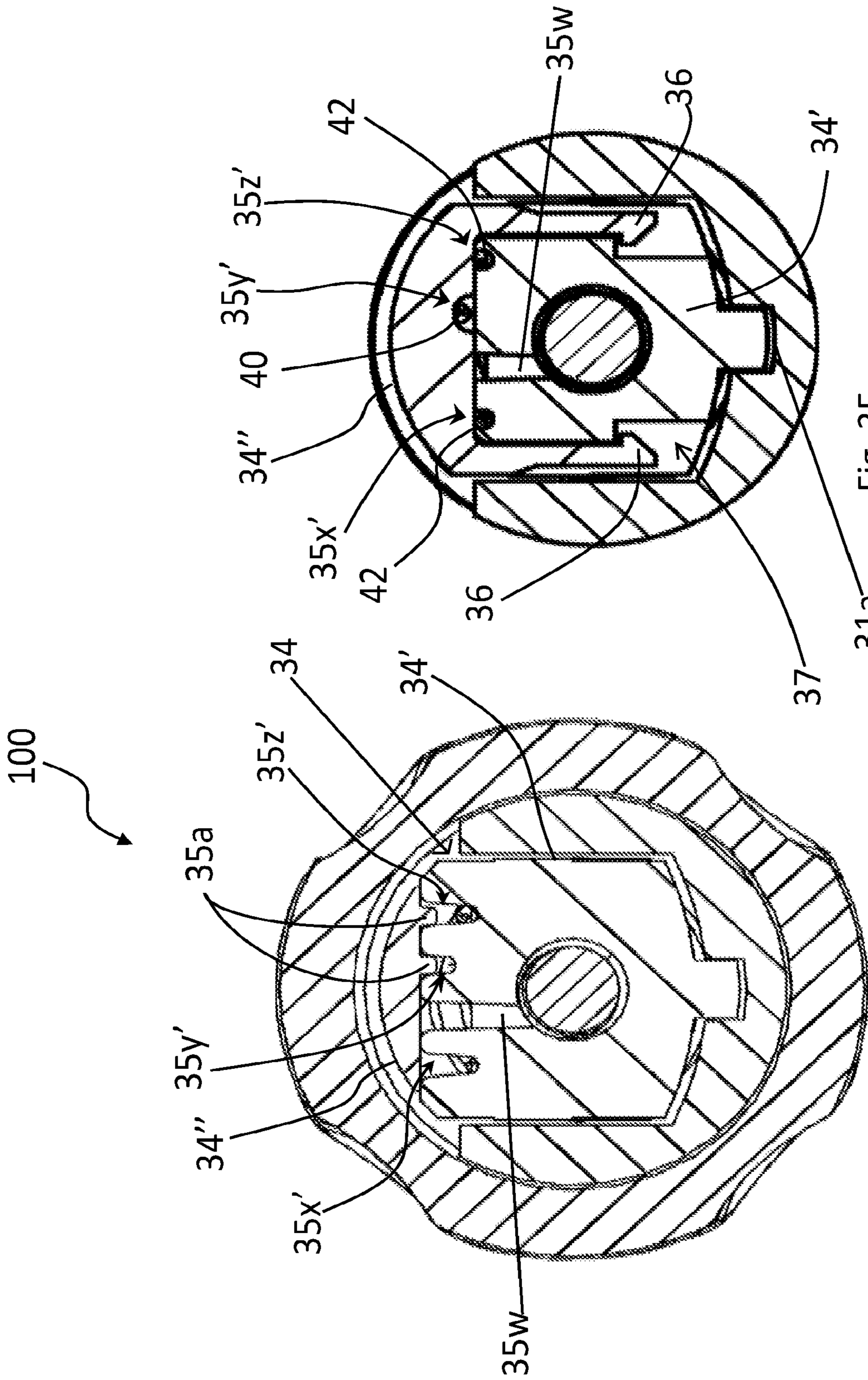


Fig. 3C





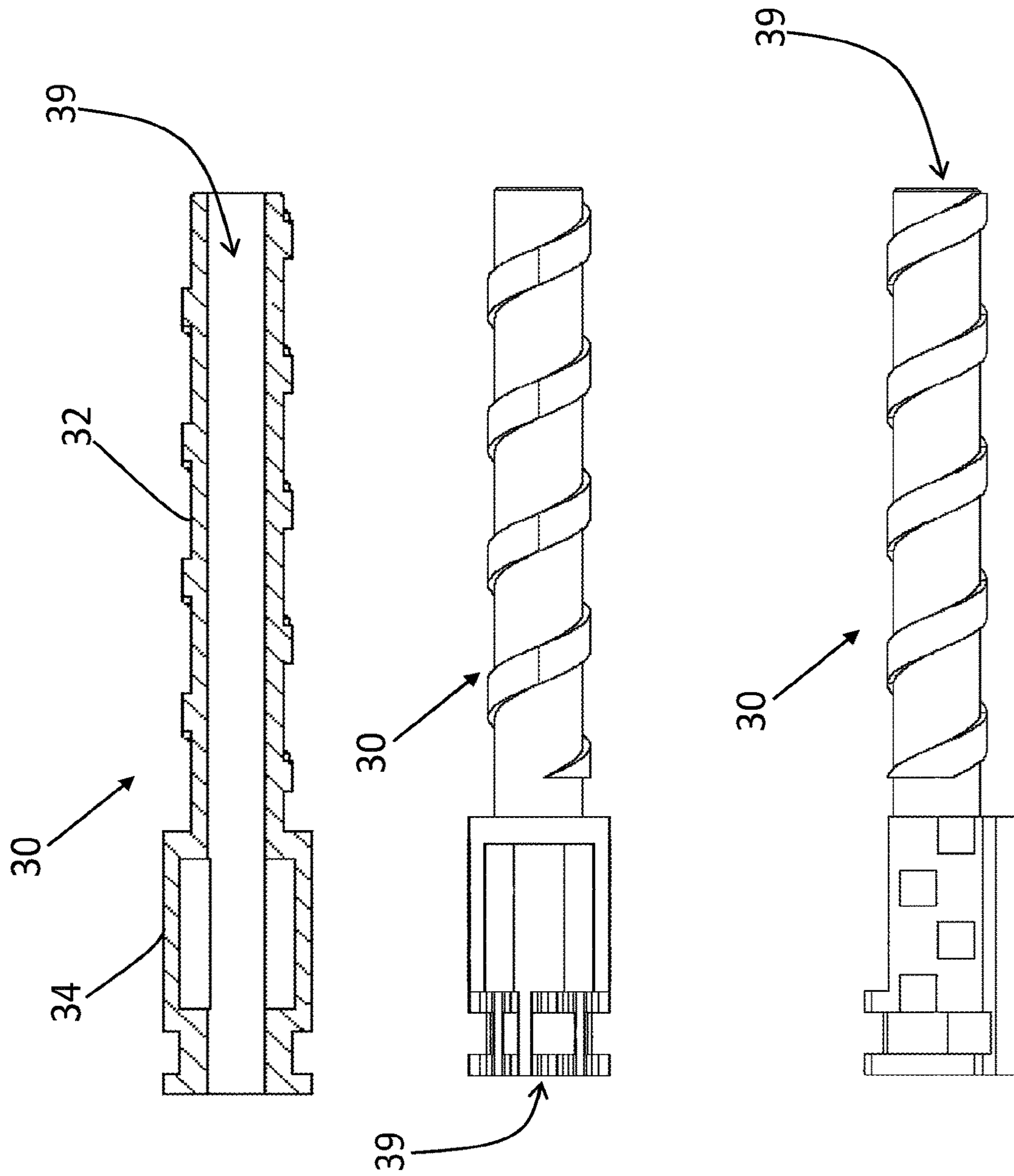


Fig. 3F

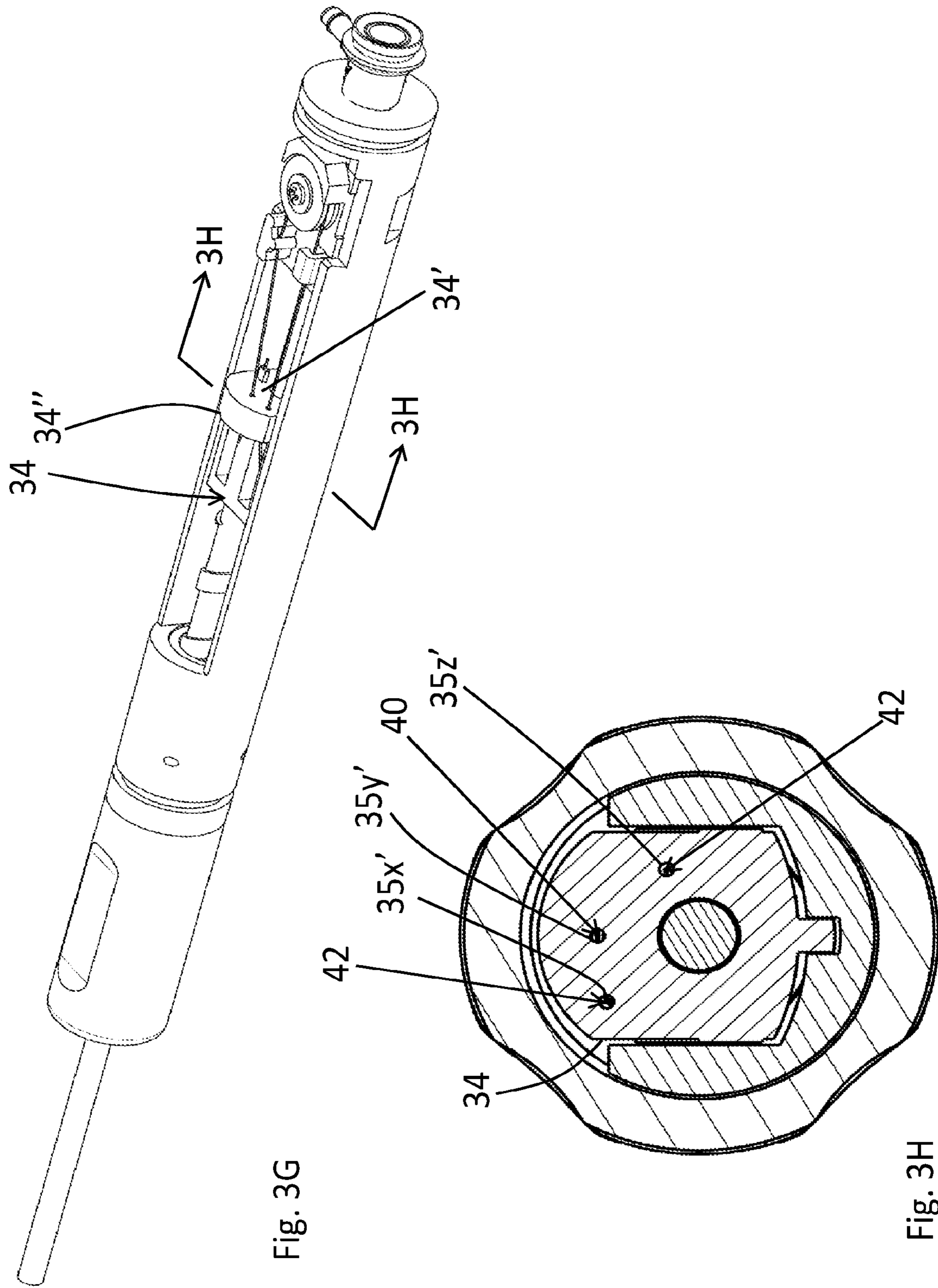


Fig. 3G

Fig. 3H

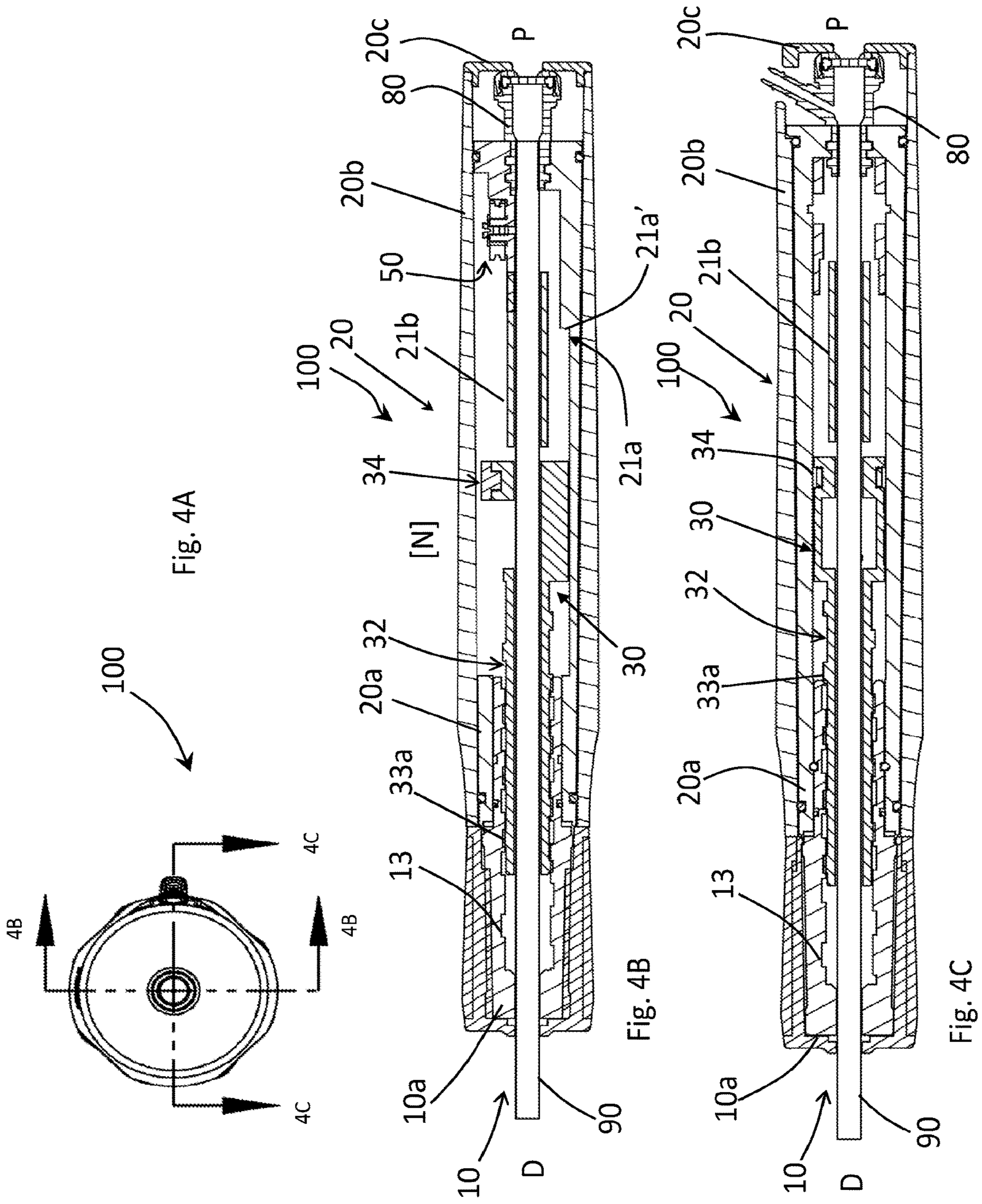


Fig. 4A

Fig. 4B

Fig. 4C

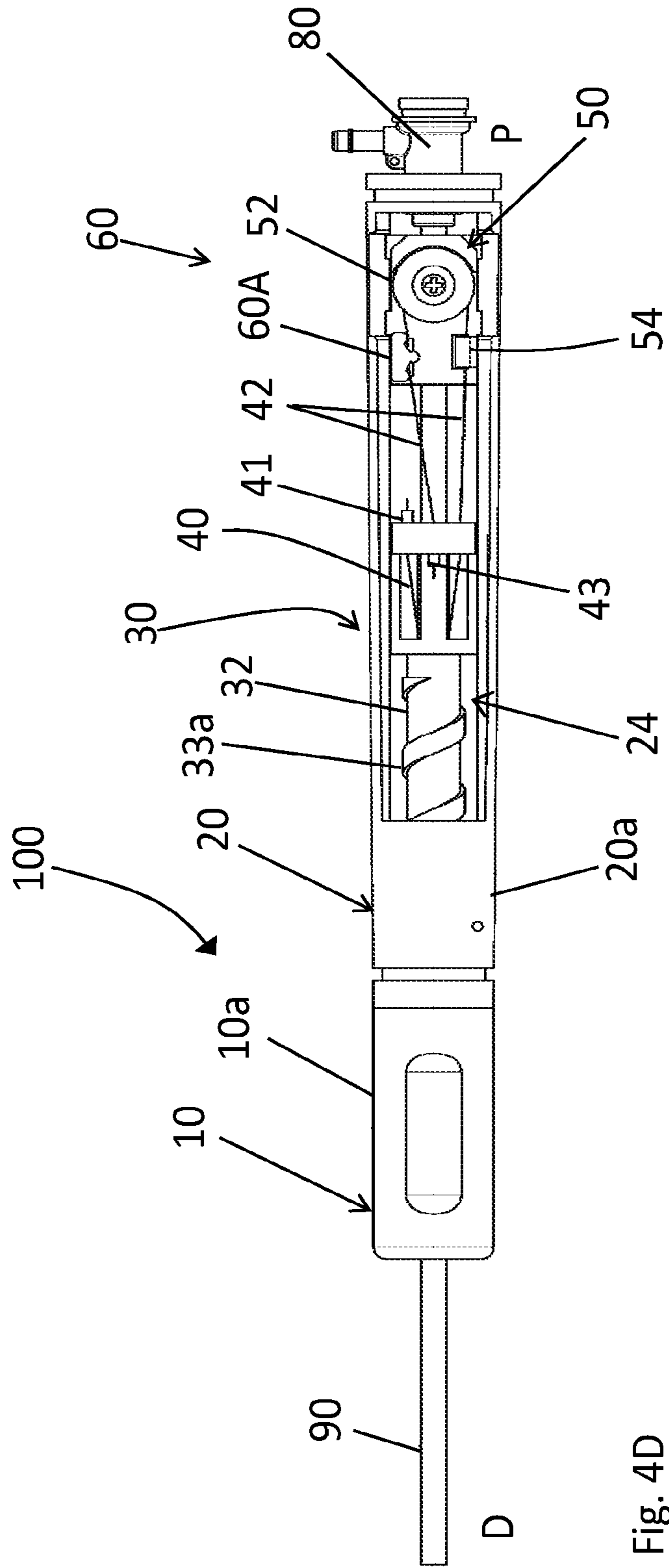


Fig. 4D

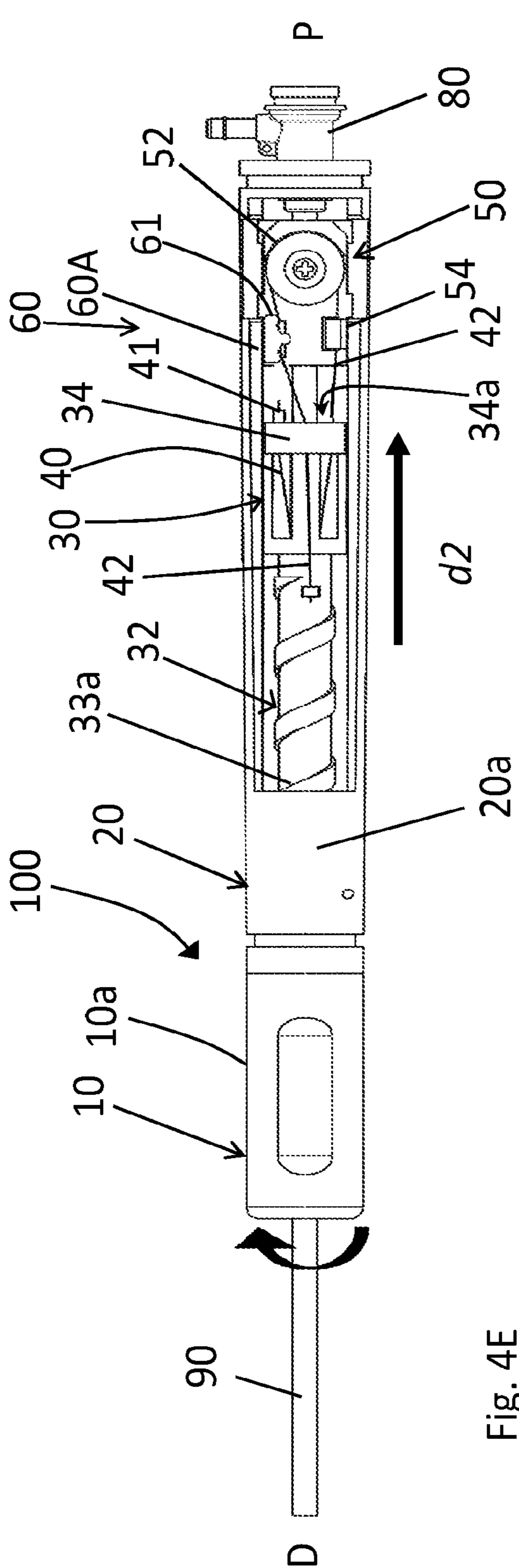


Fig. 4E

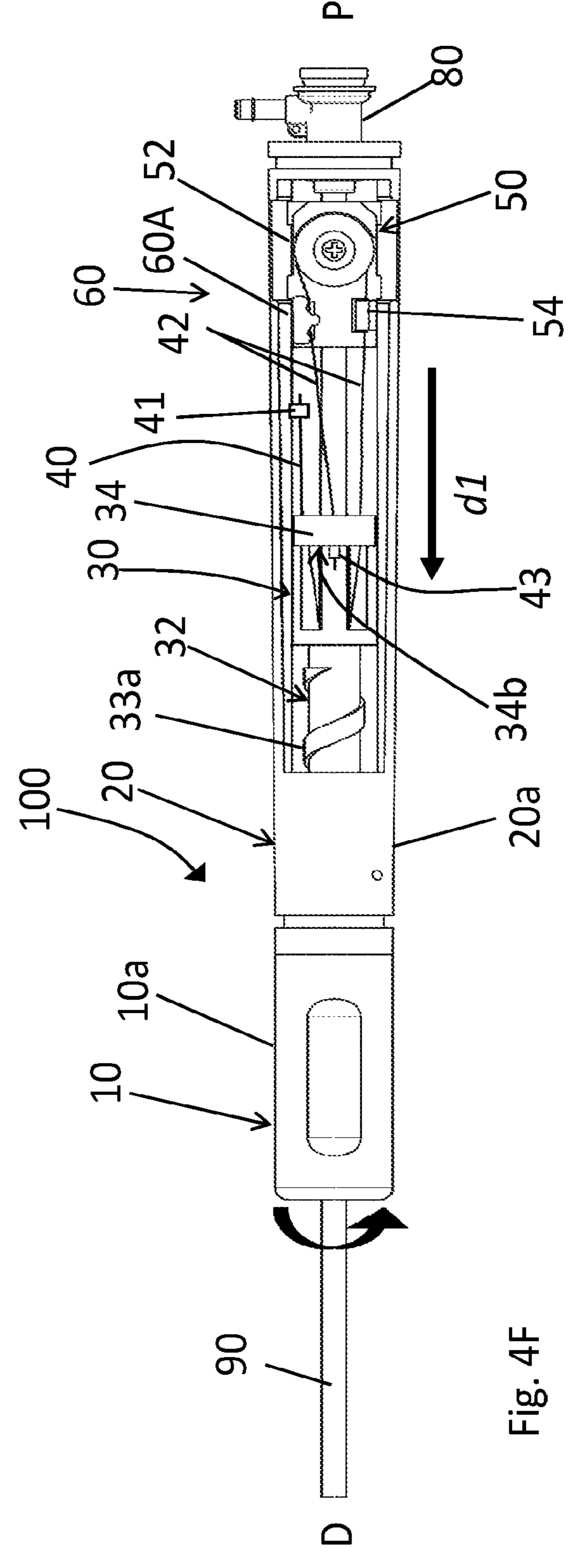
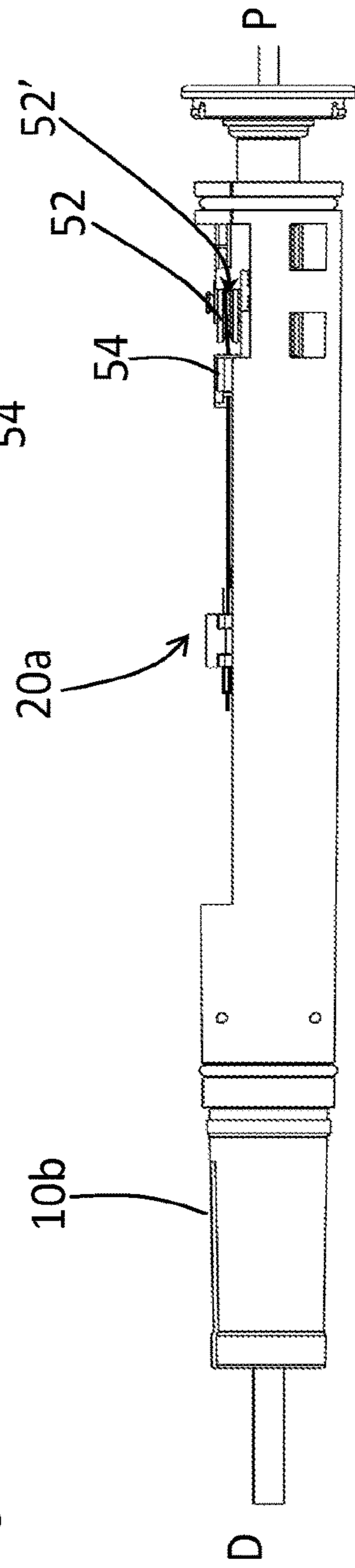
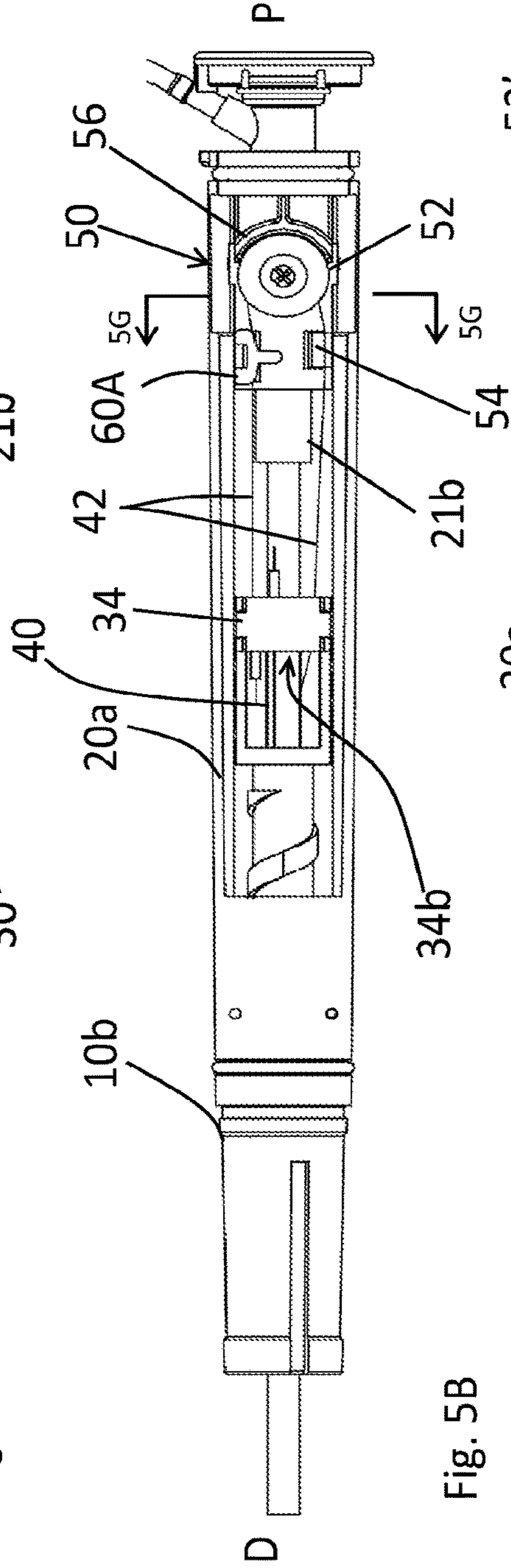
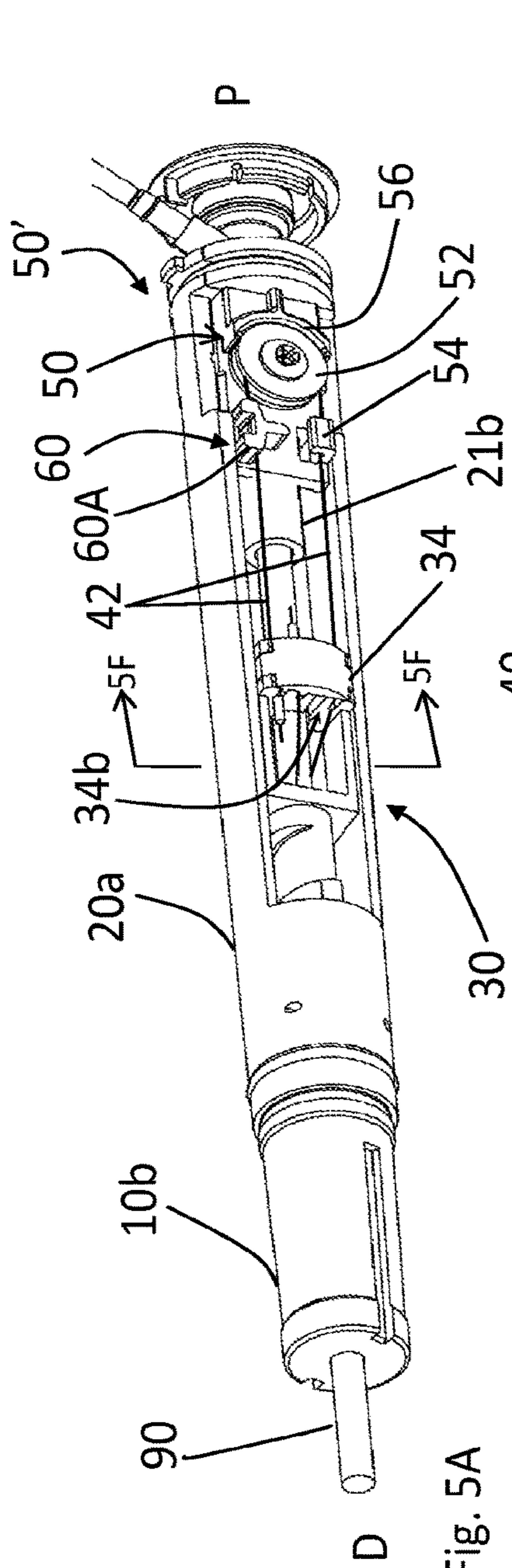


Fig. 4F



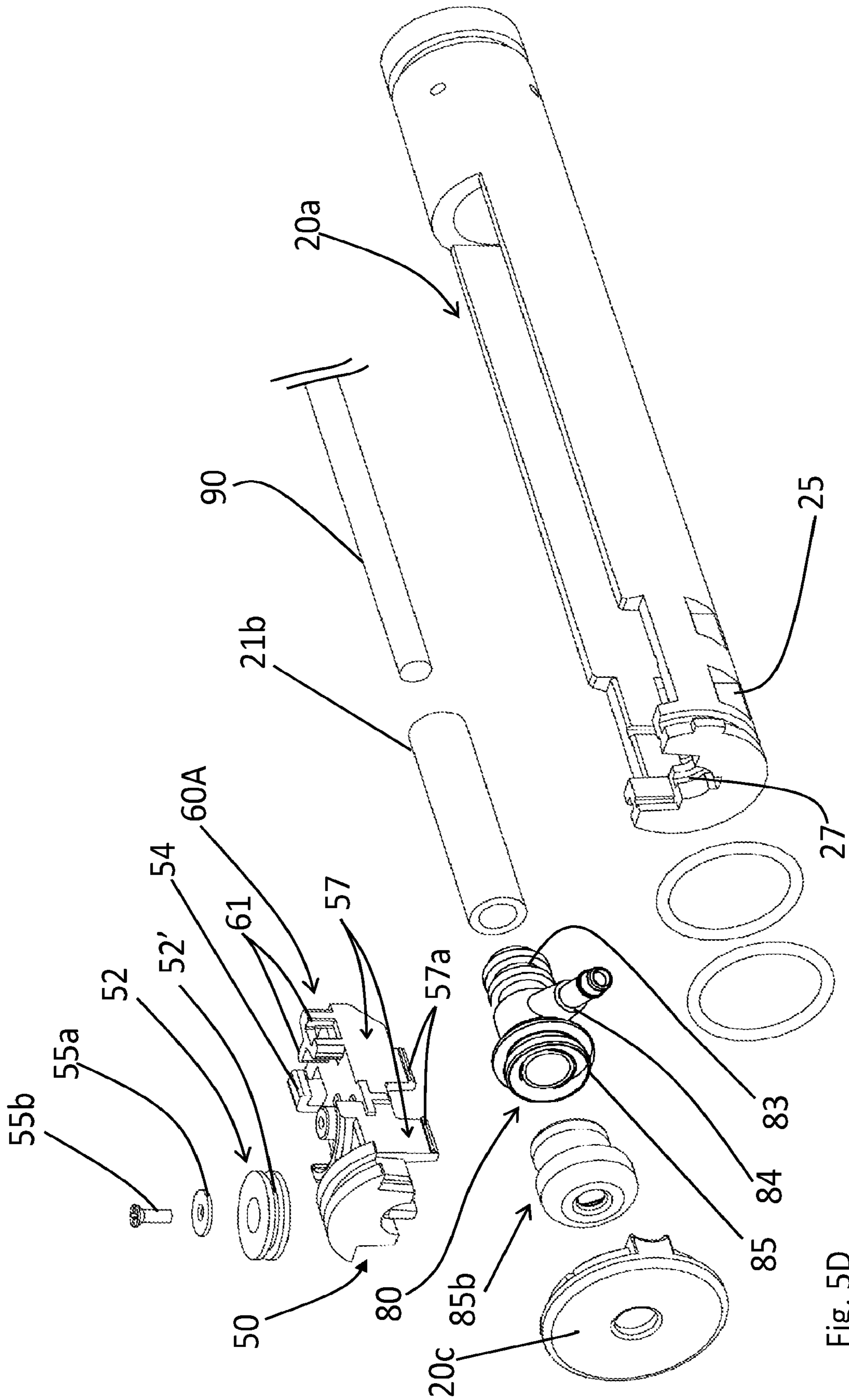


Fig. 5D



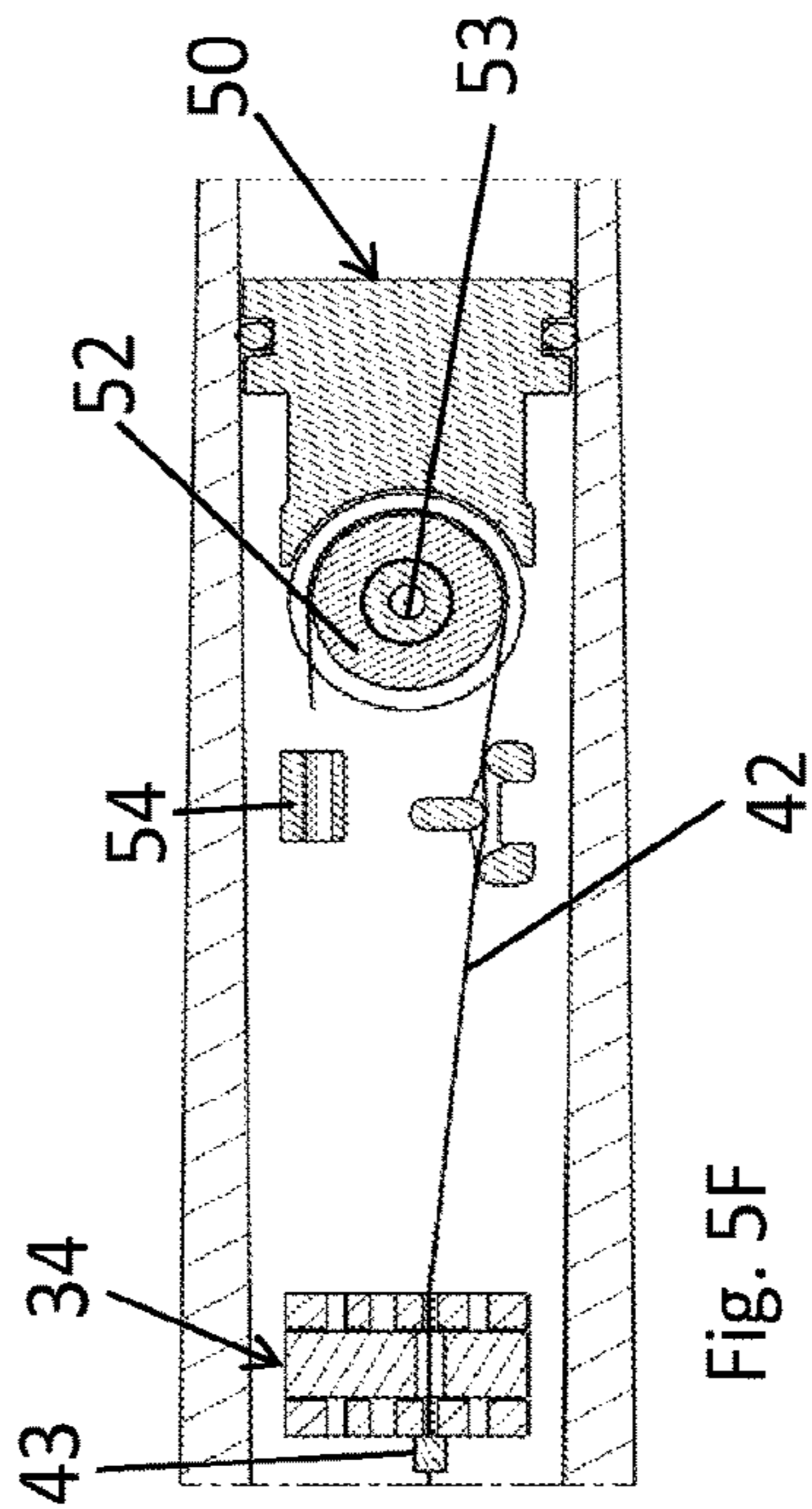
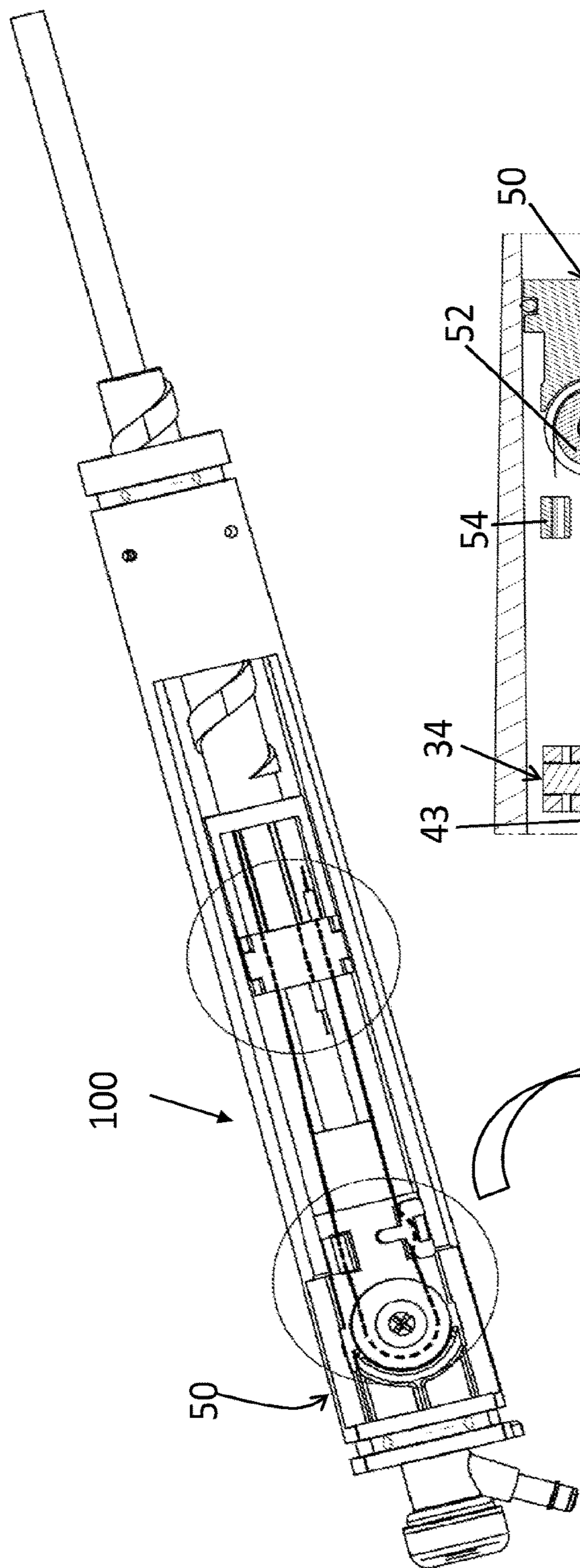


Fig. 5F

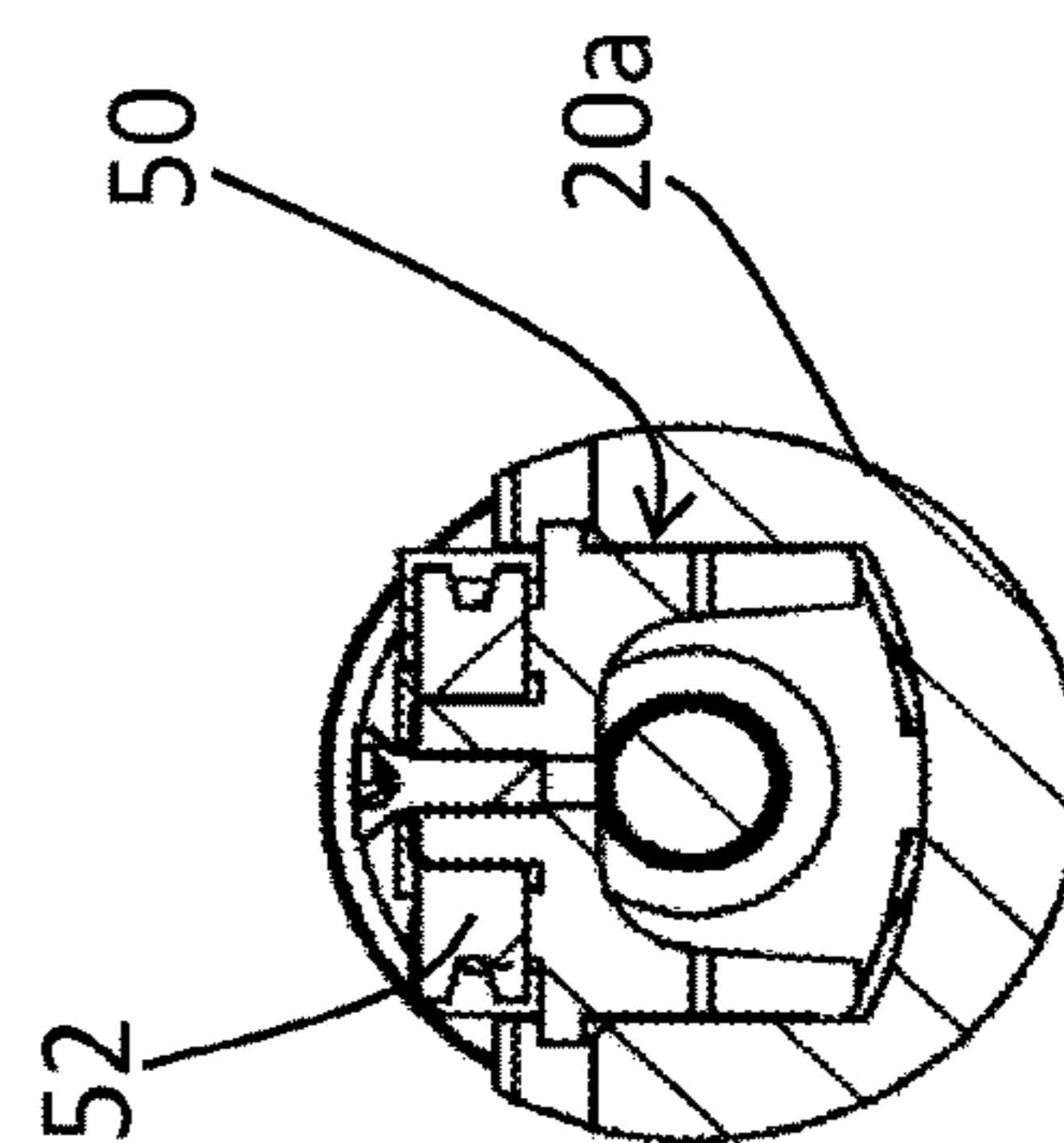


Fig. 5G

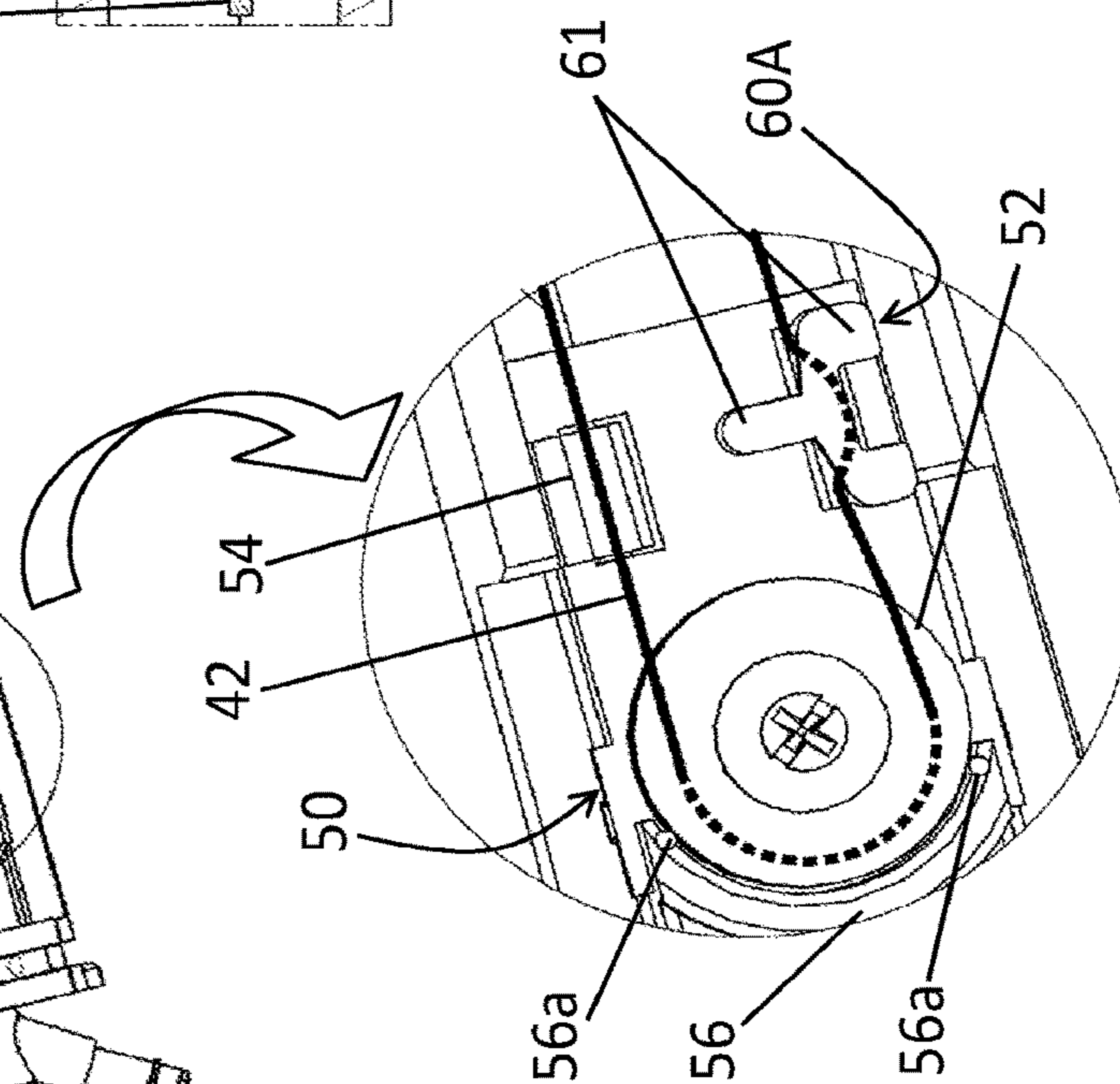


Fig. 5E

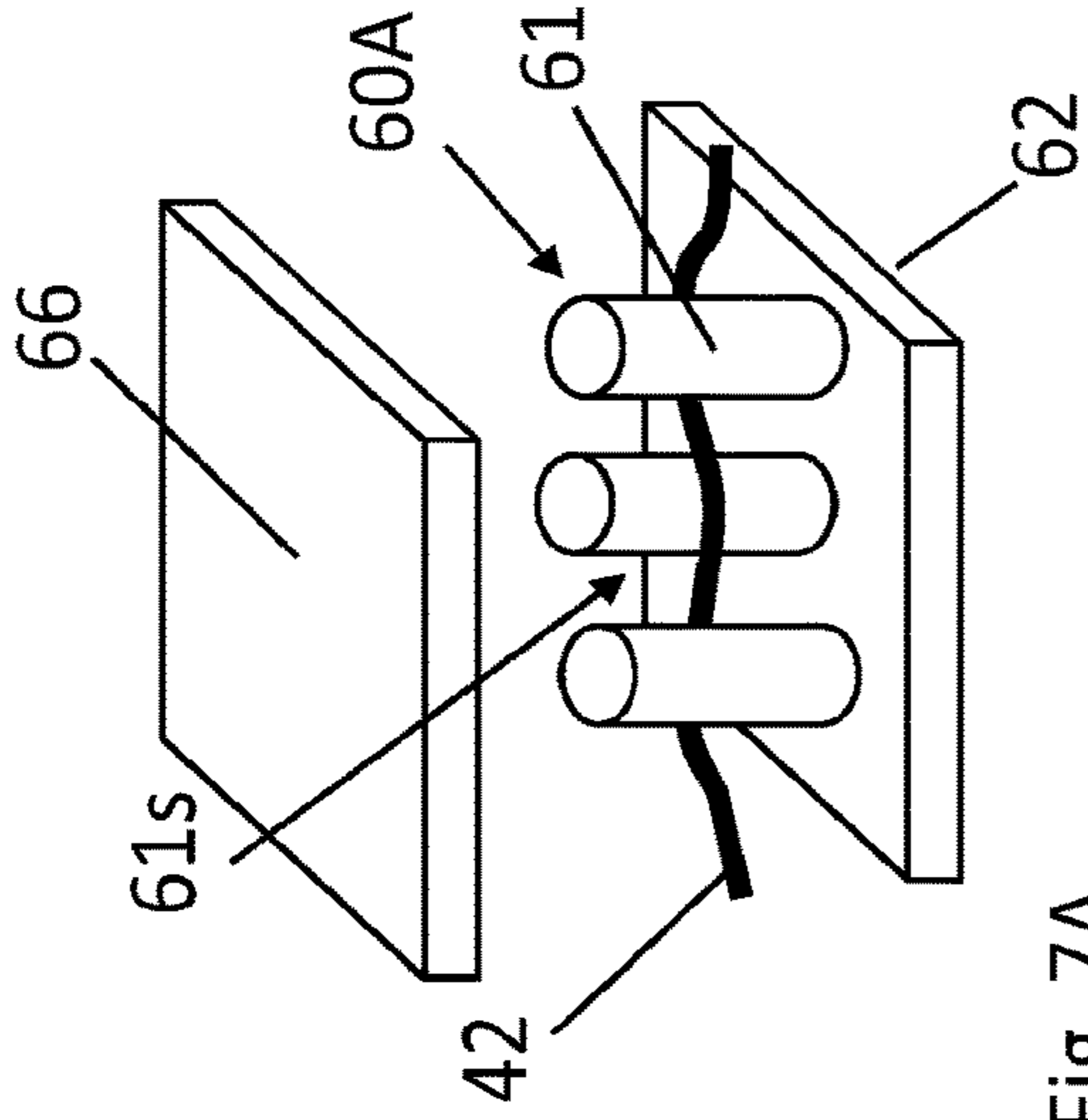


Fig. 7A

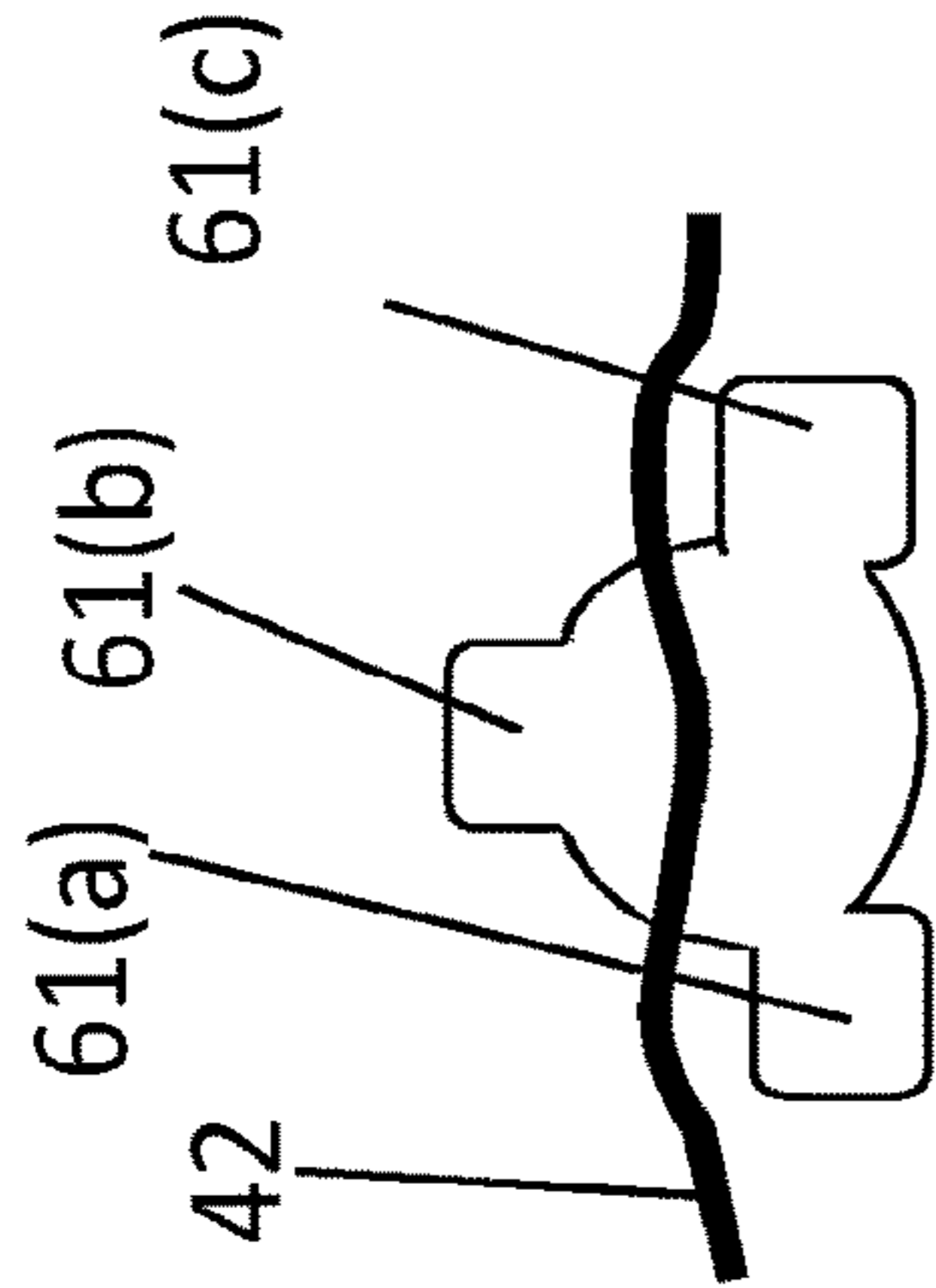


Fig. 6B

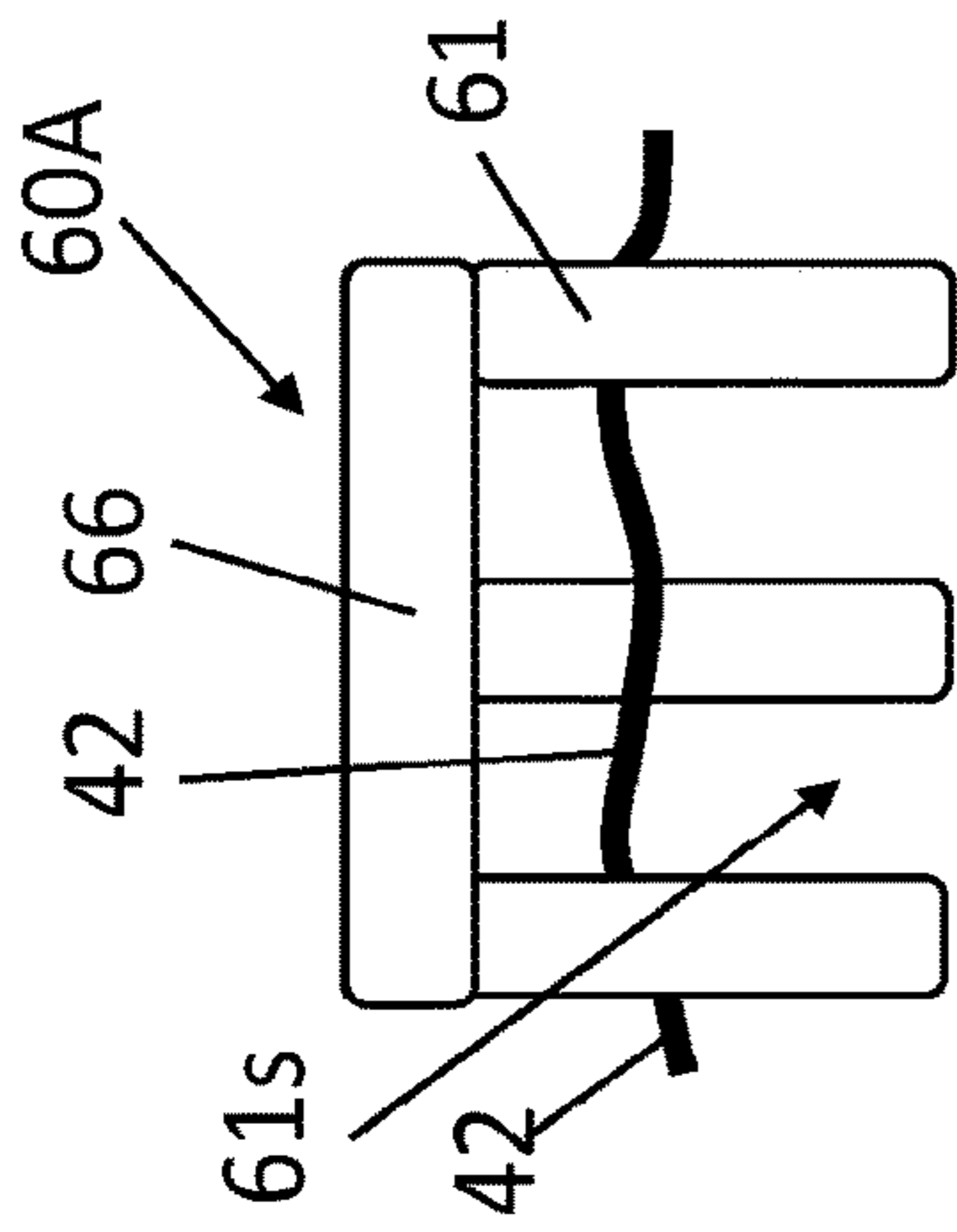


Fig. 6A

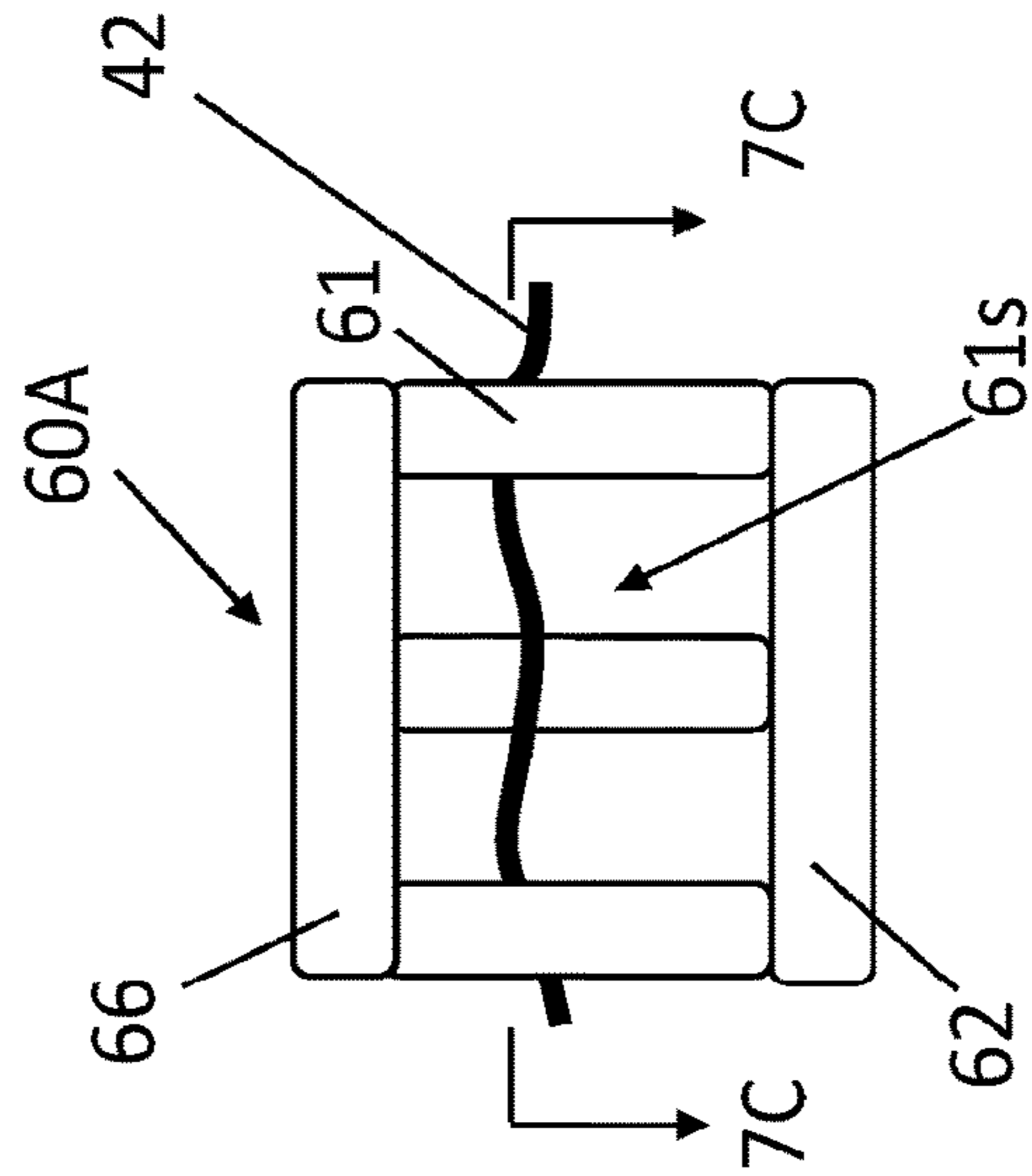


Fig. 7B

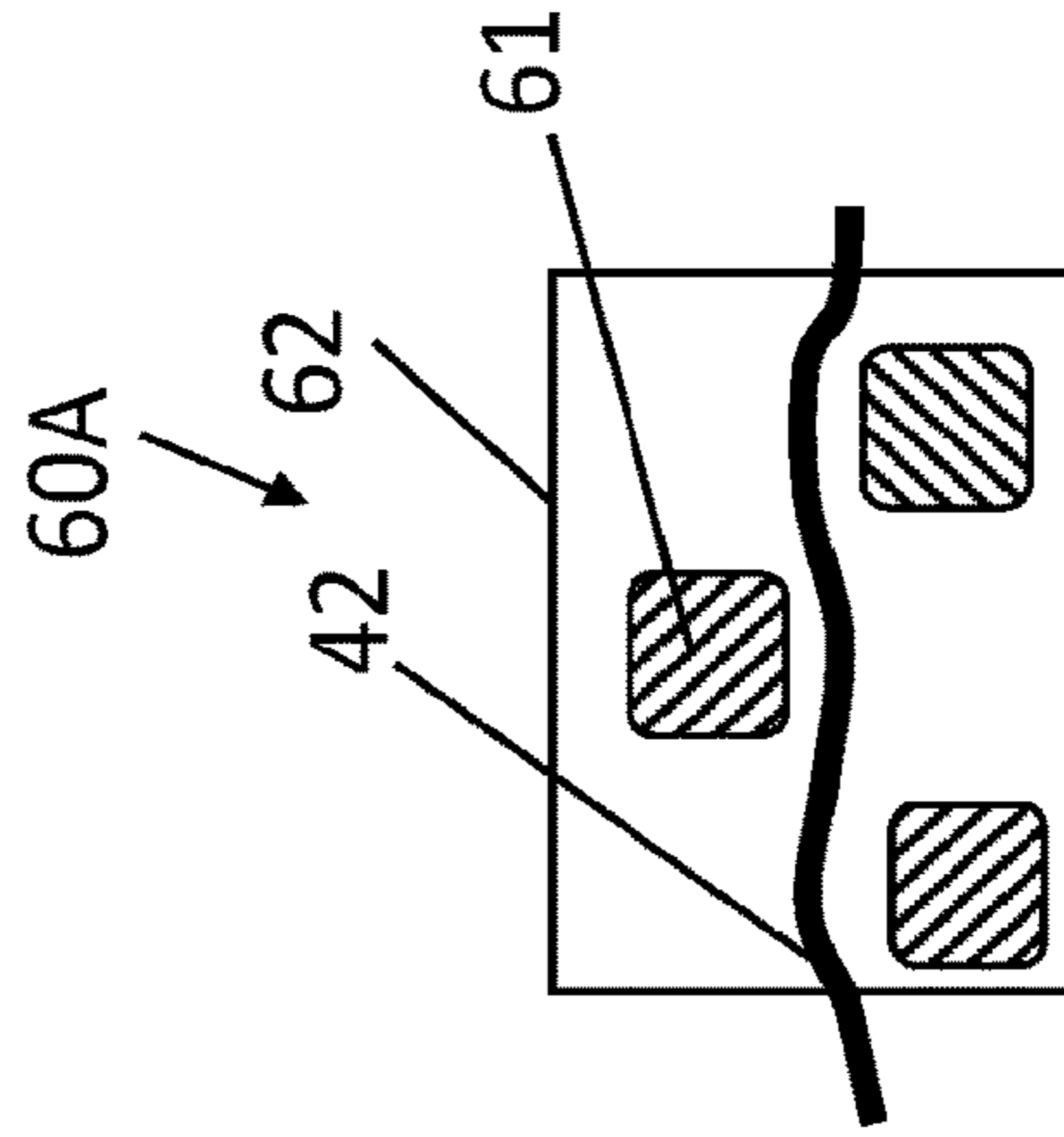


Fig. 7C

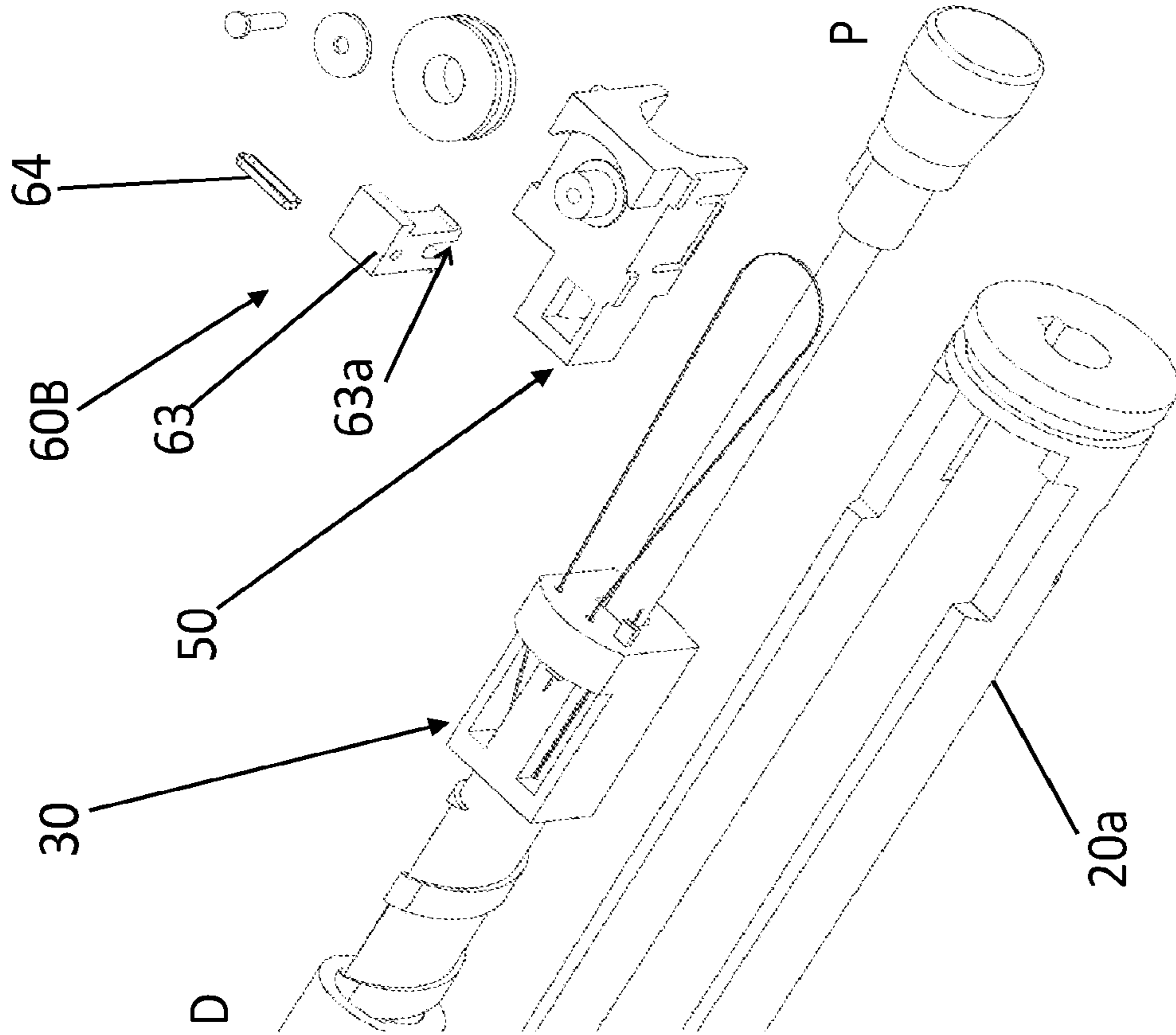


Fig. 8B

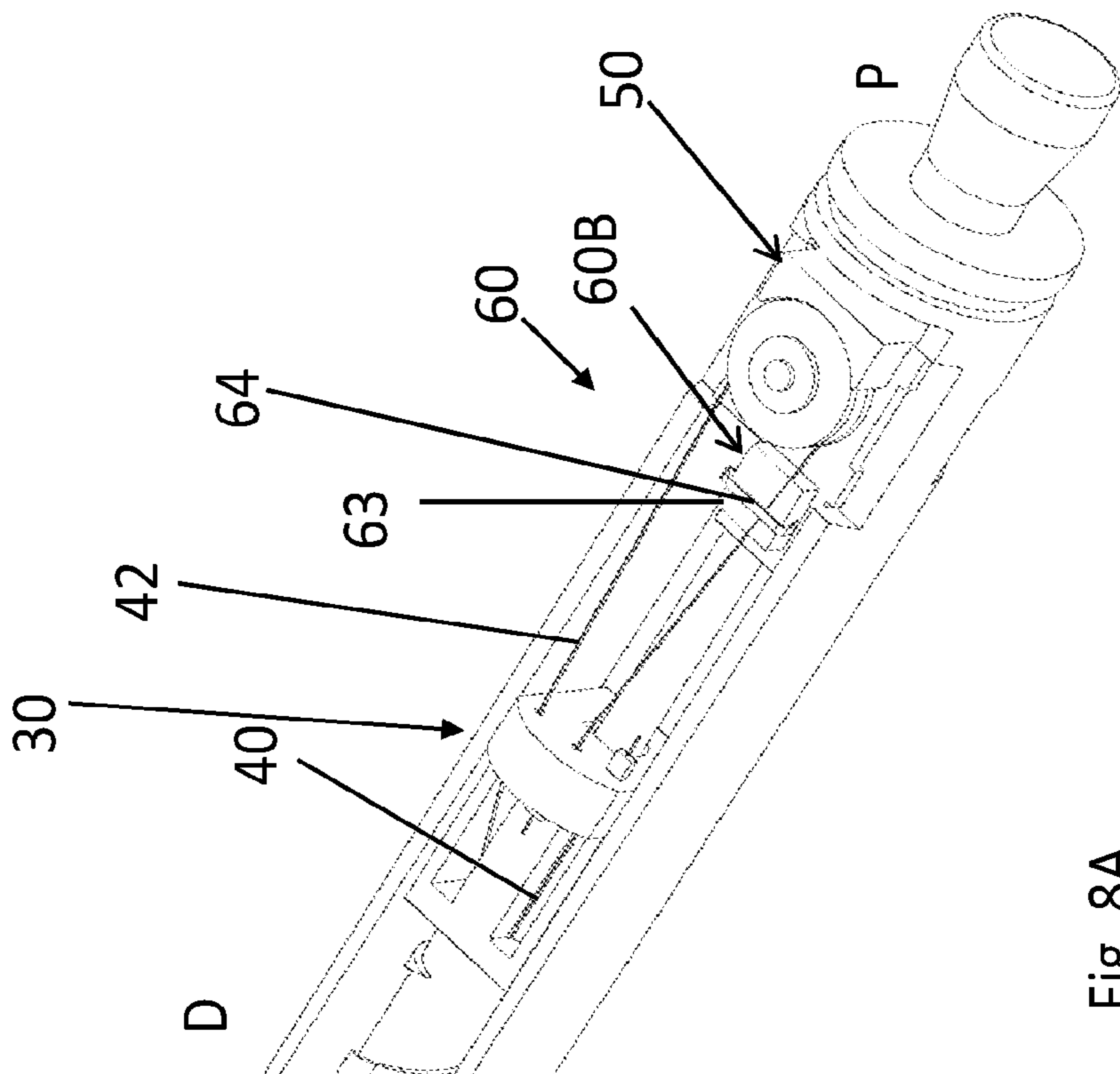


Fig. 8A

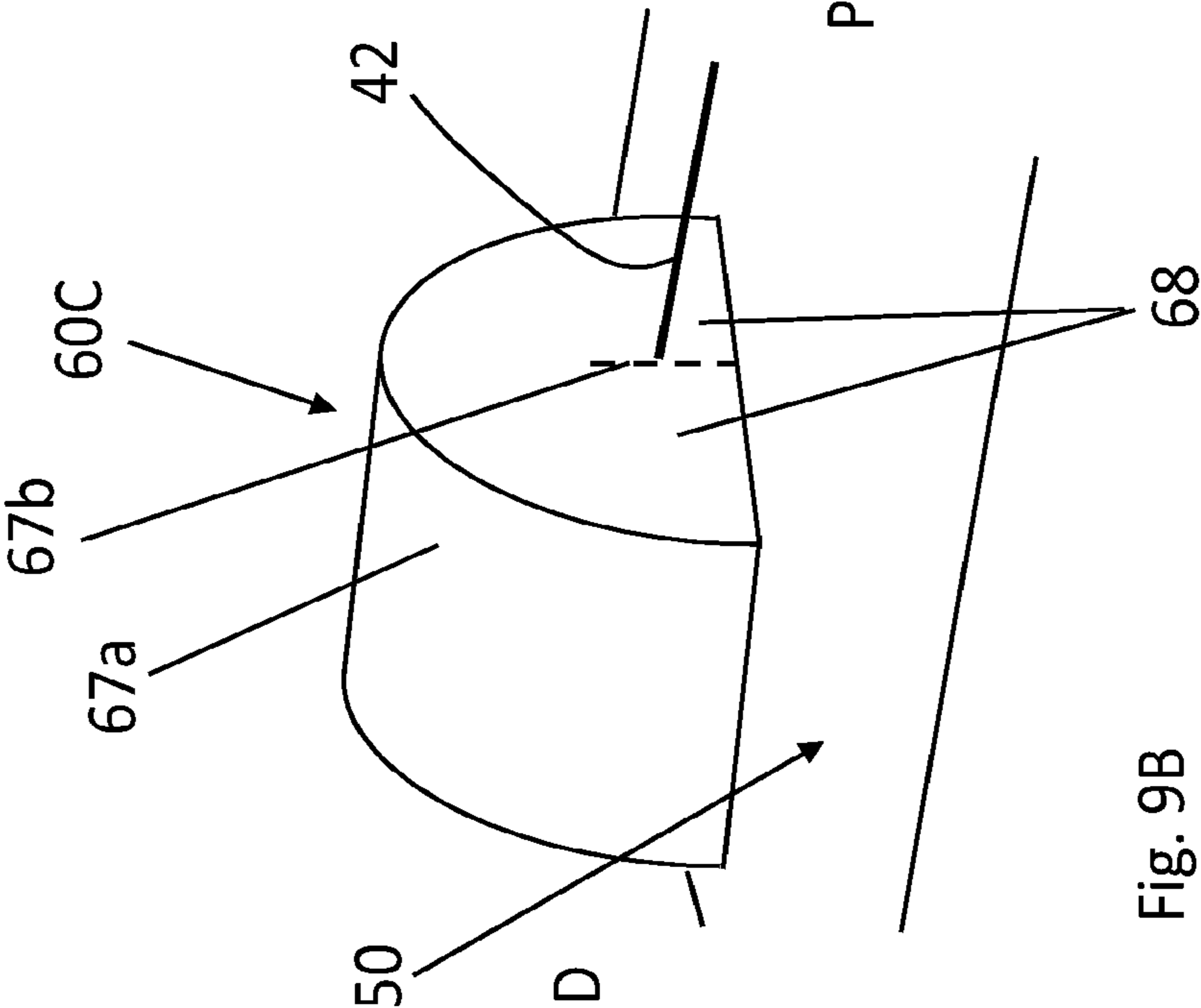


Fig. 9B

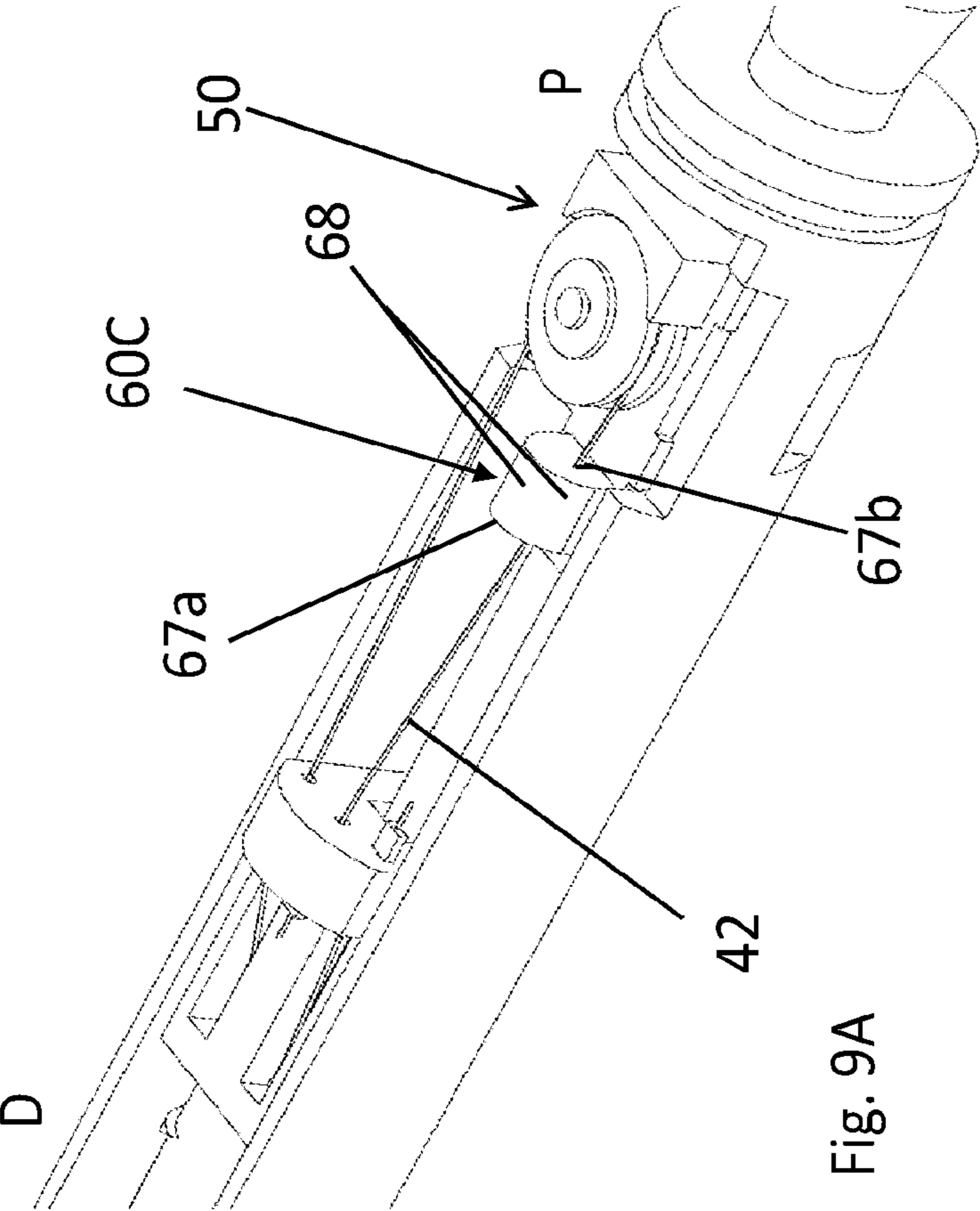


Fig. 9A

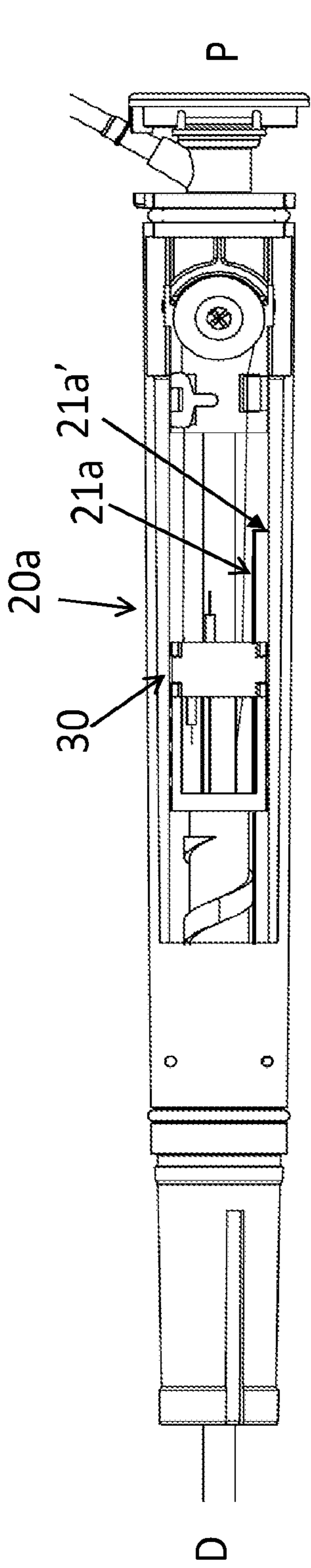


Fig. 10a

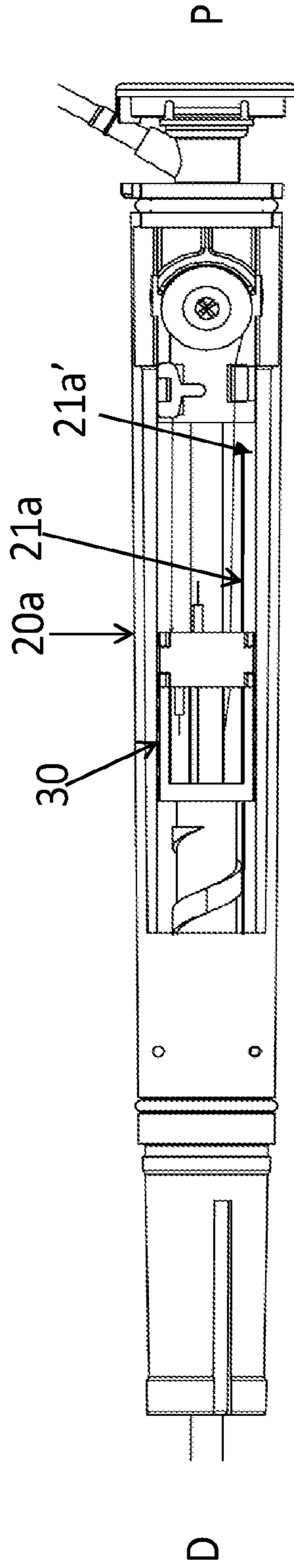


Fig. 10b

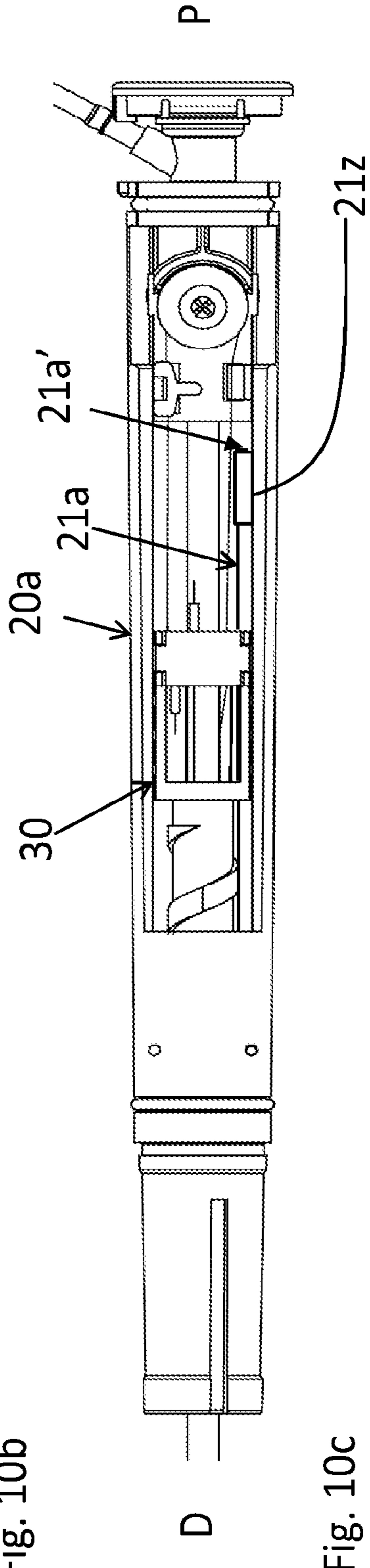


Fig. 10c

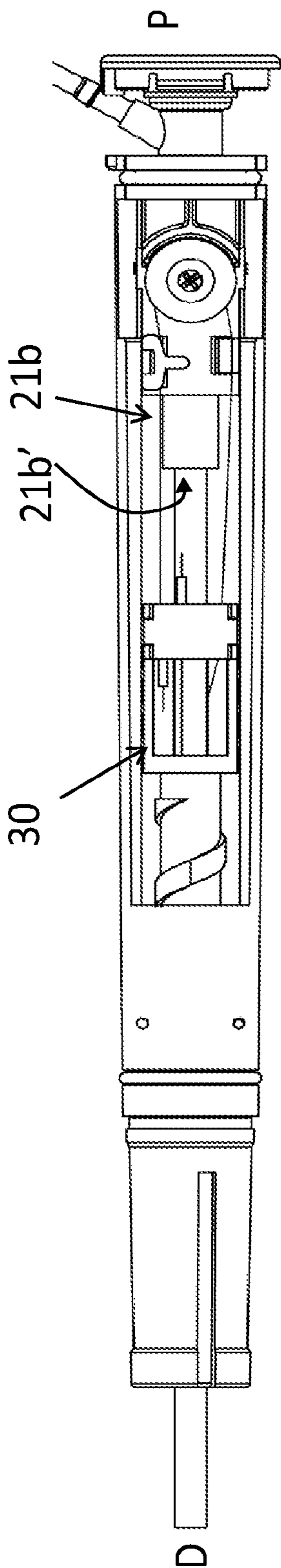


Fig. 10d

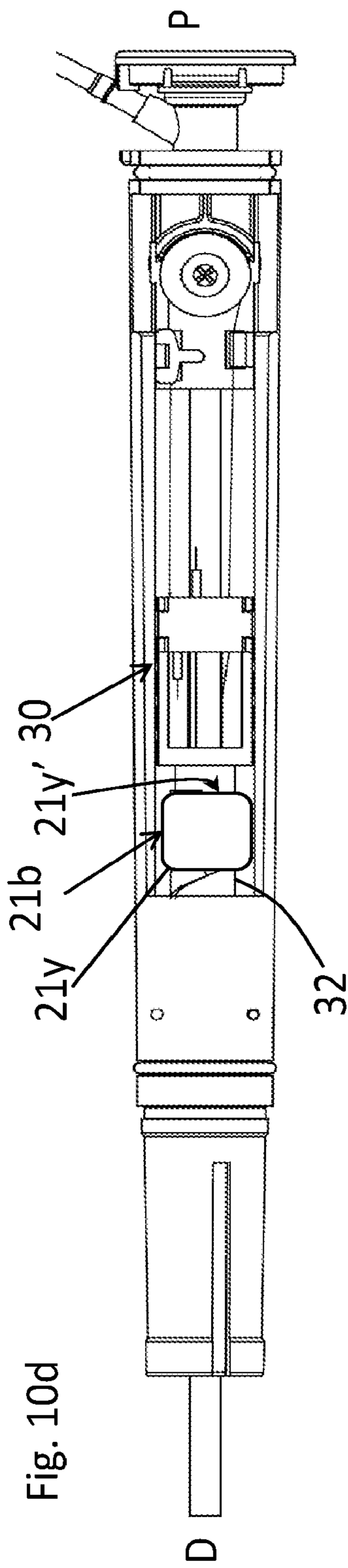


Fig. 10e

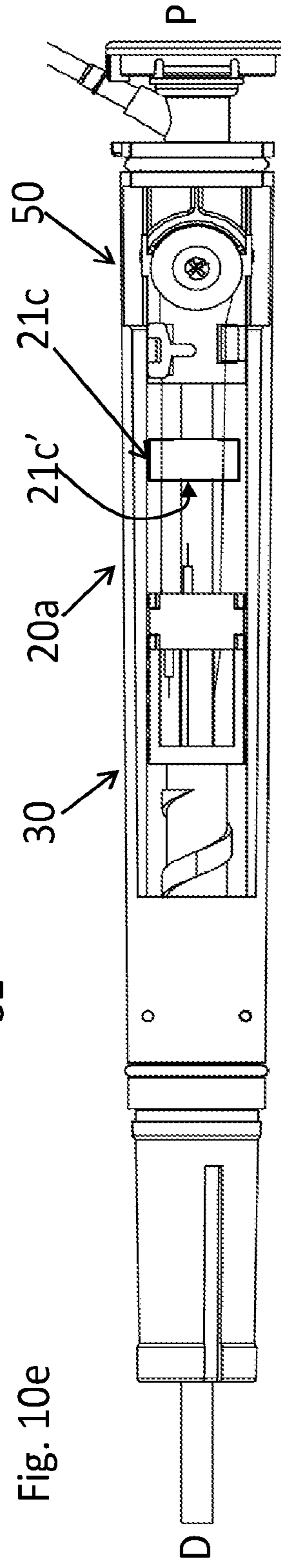
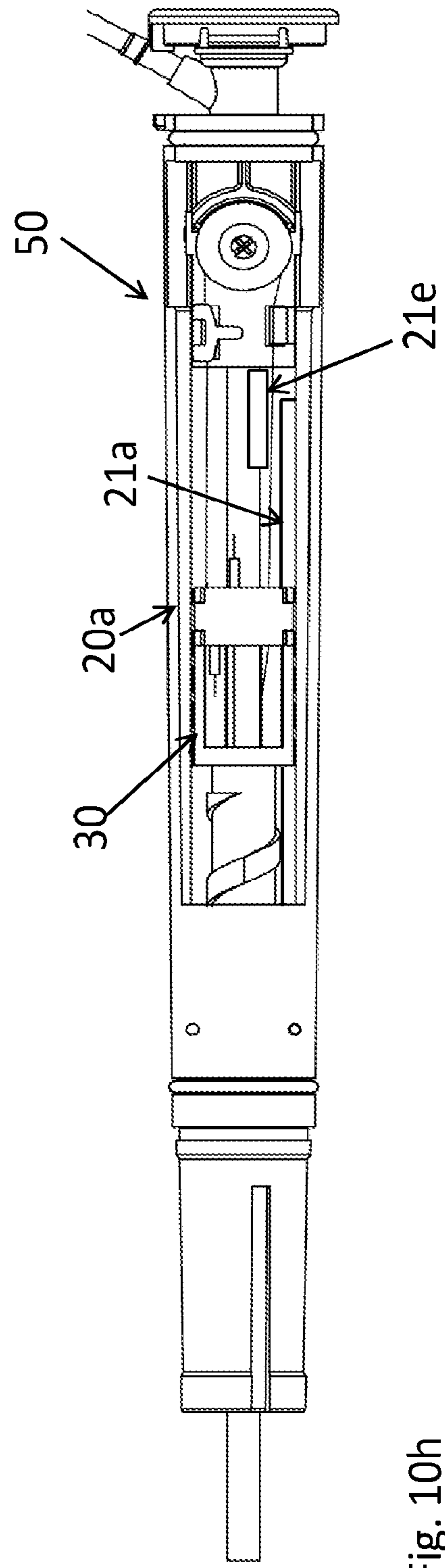
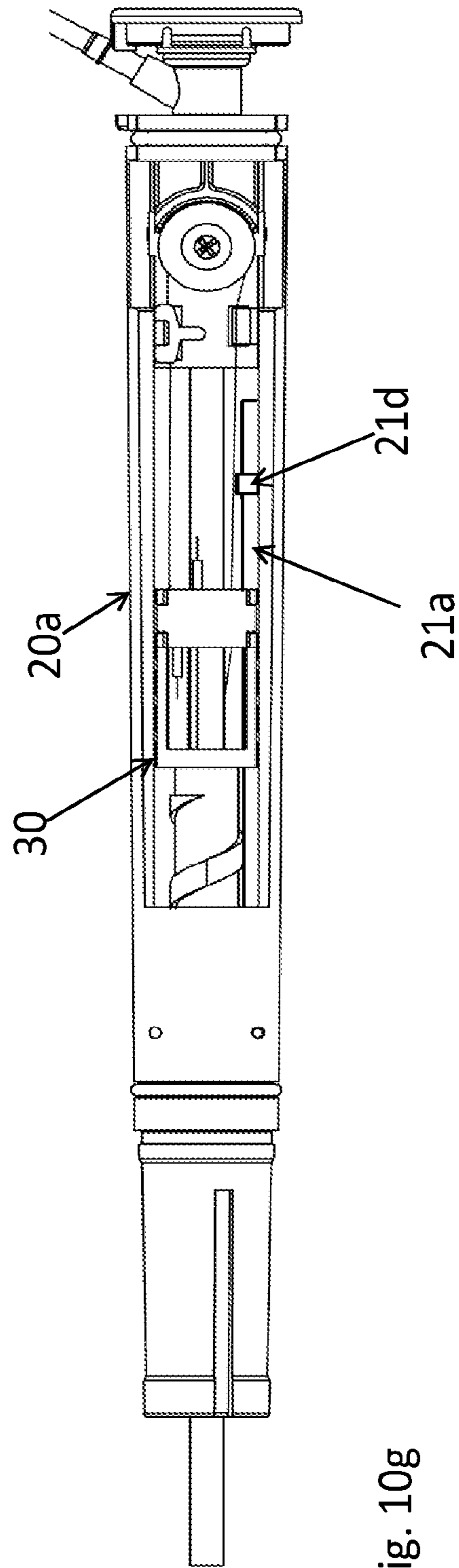


Fig. 10f



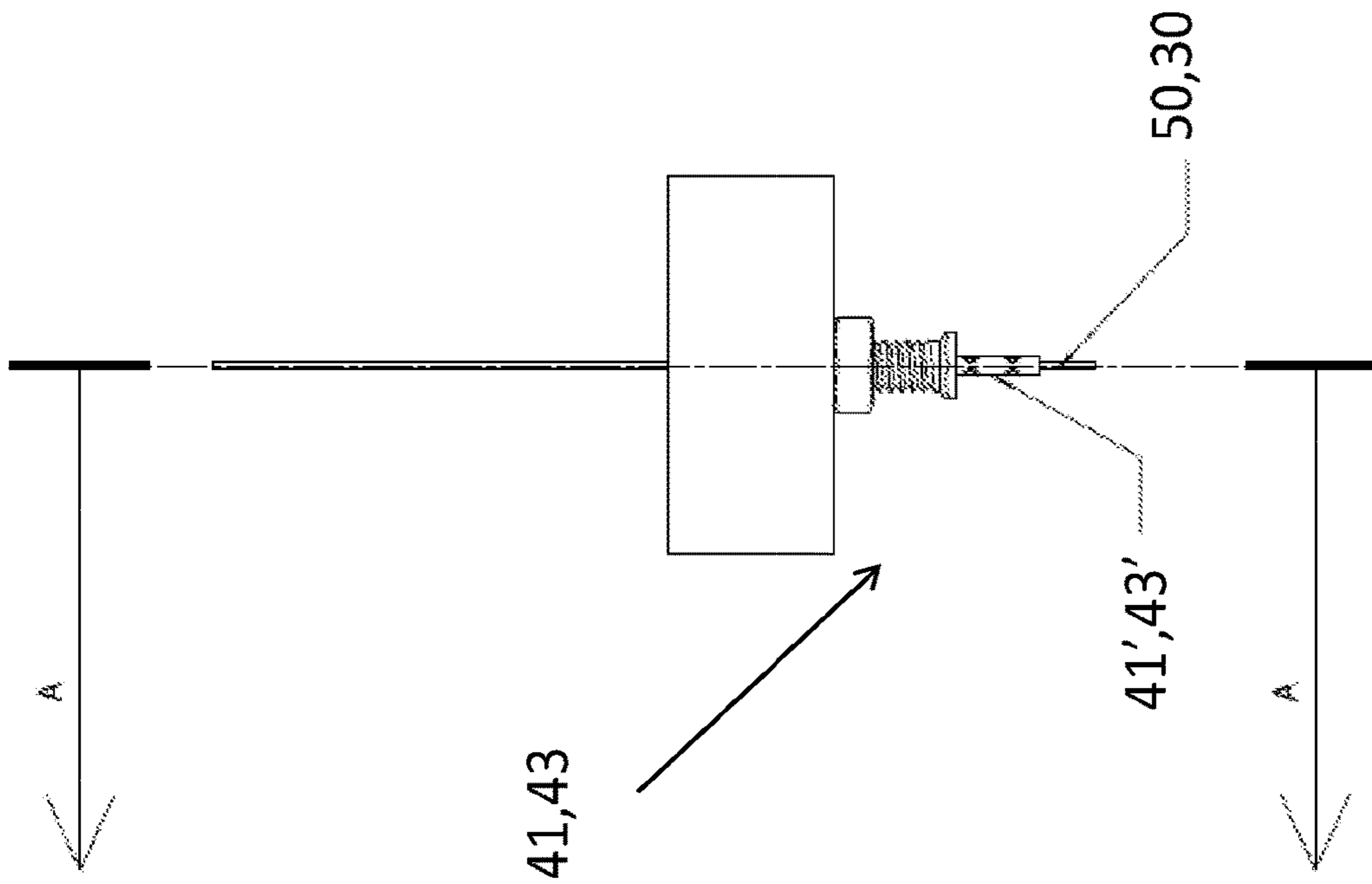


Fig. 11A

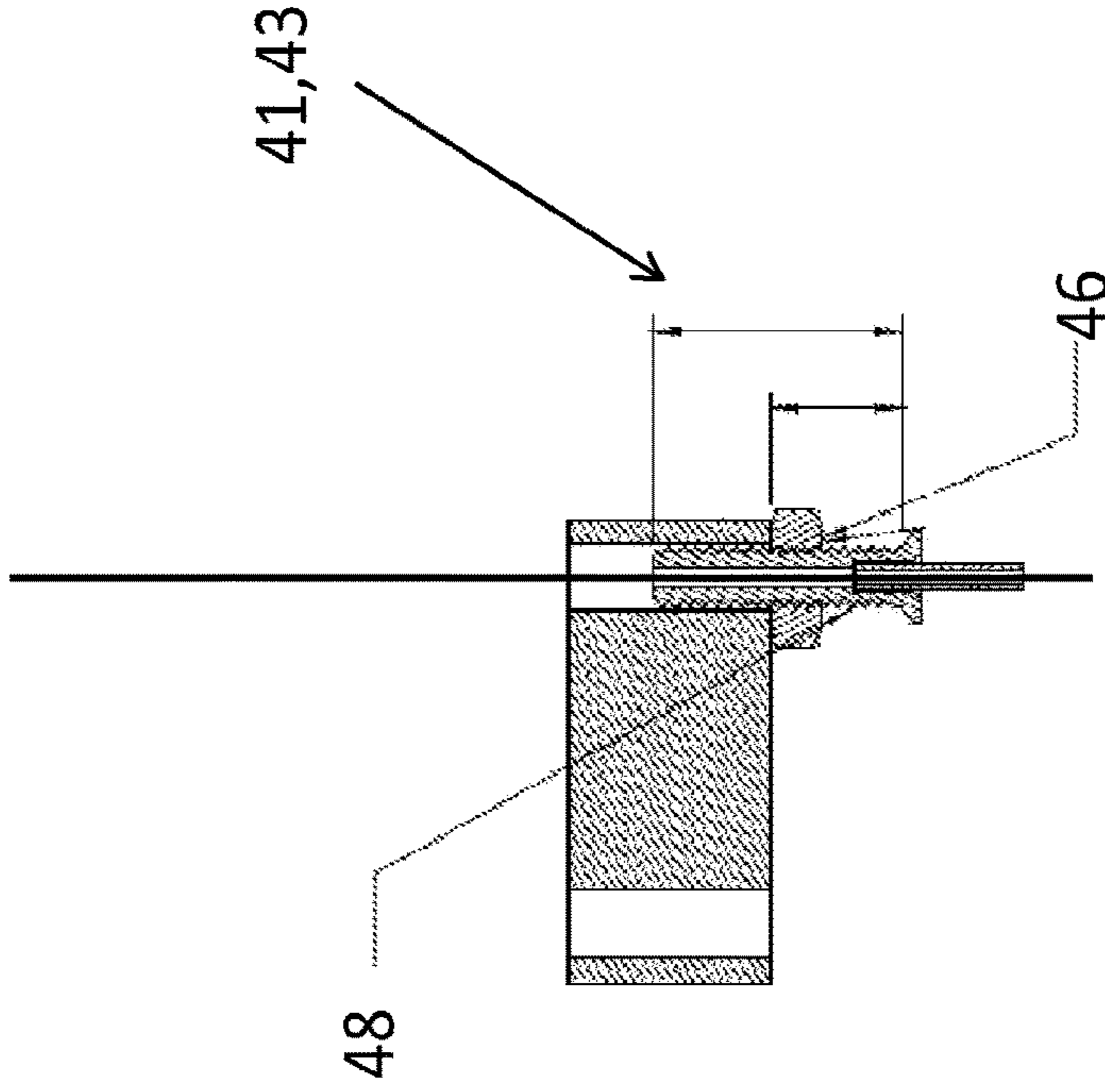


Fig. 11B



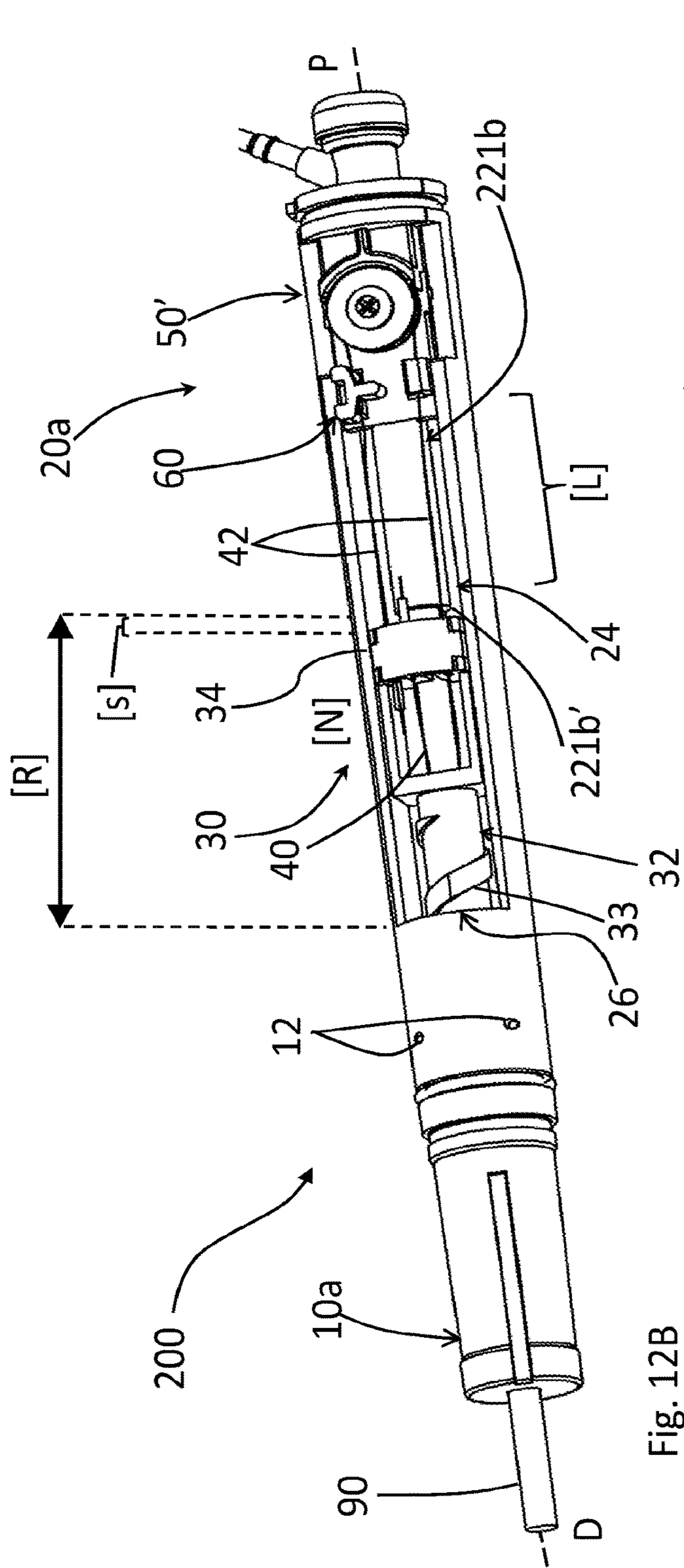


Fig. 12B

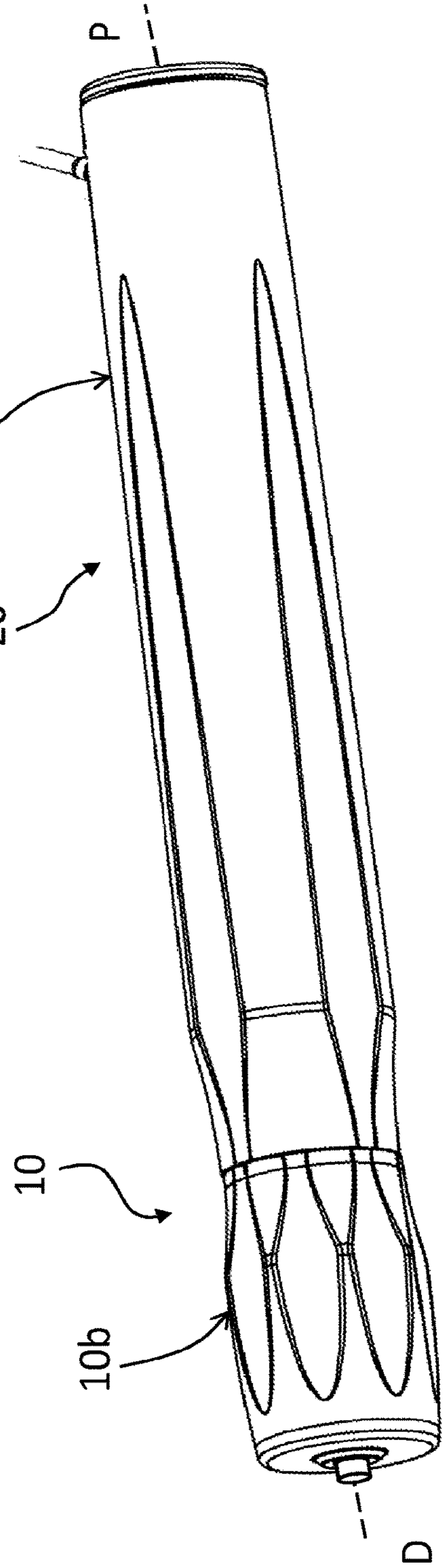


Fig. 12A

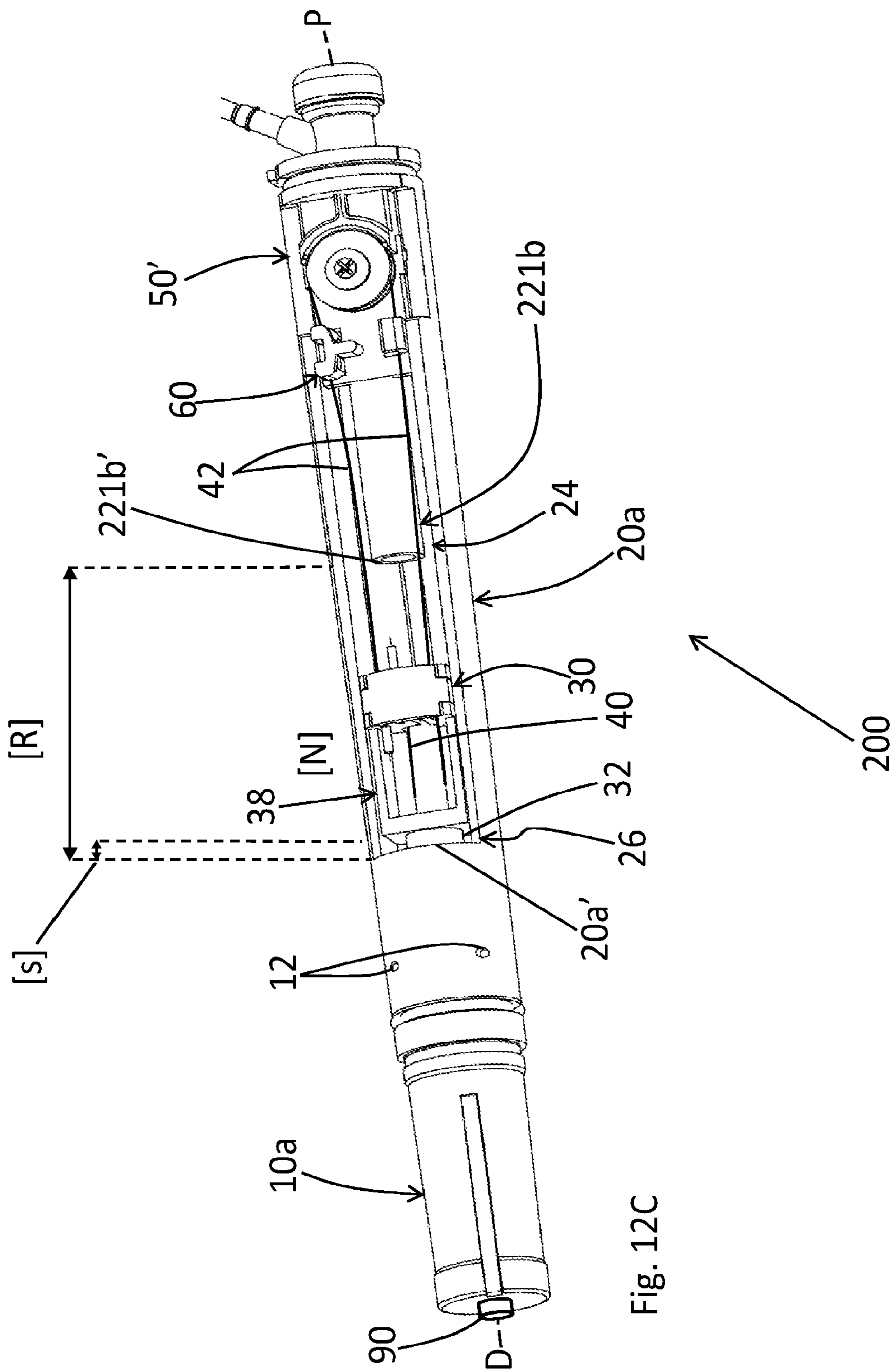
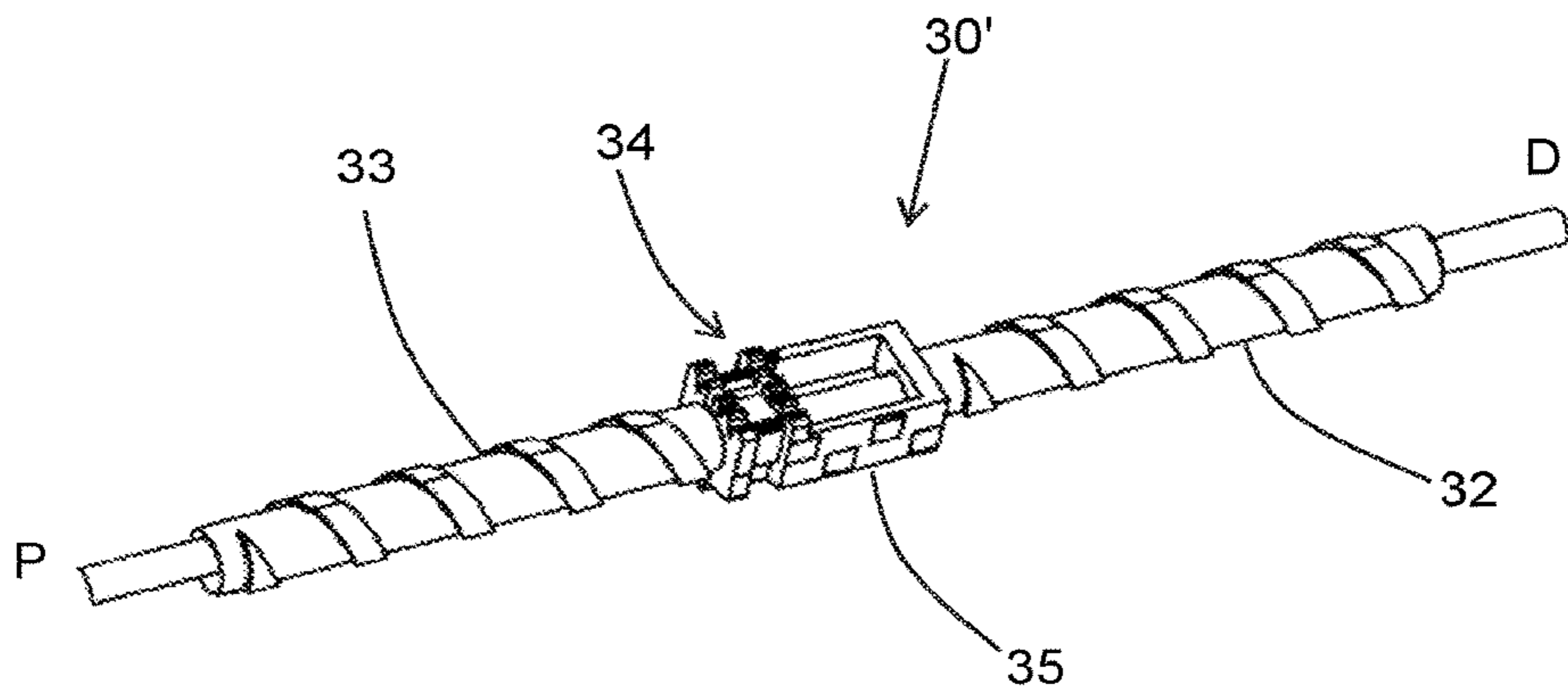
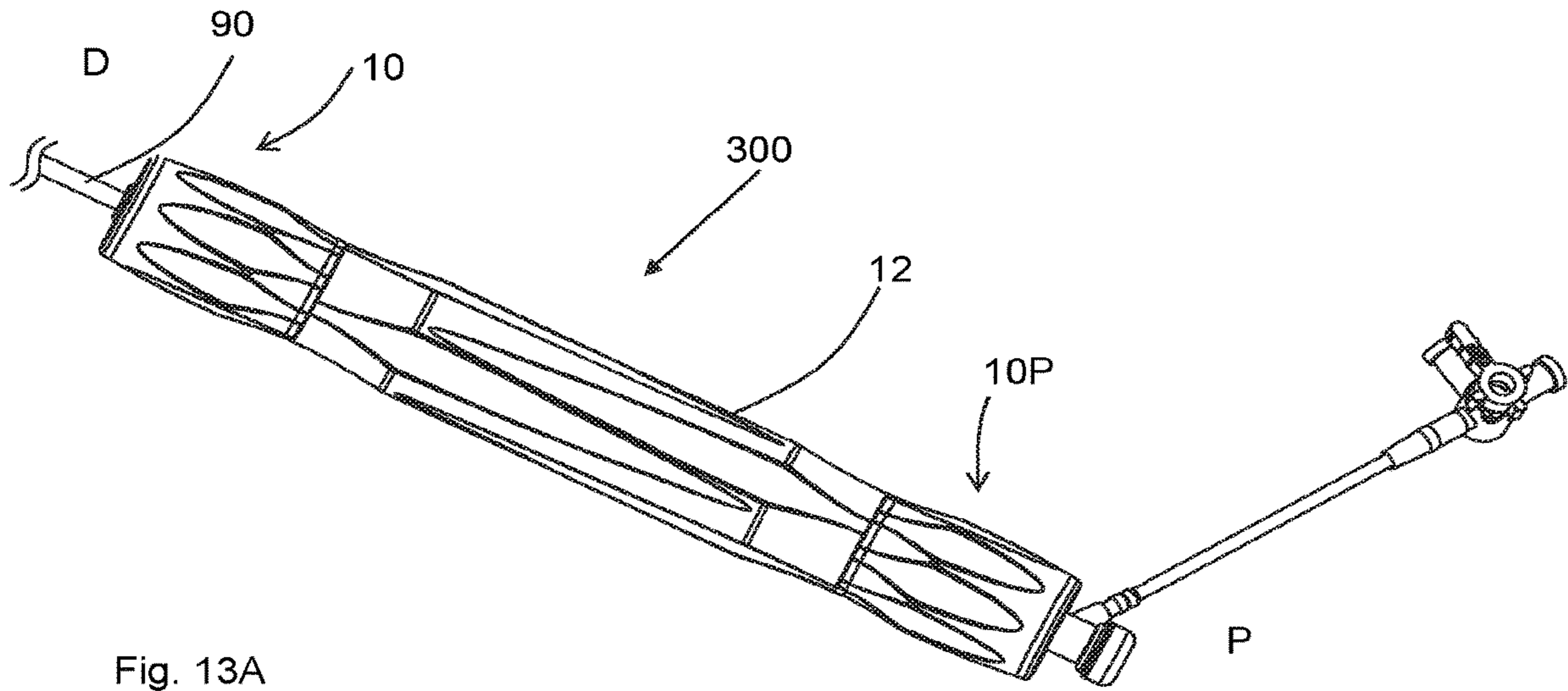


Fig. 12C



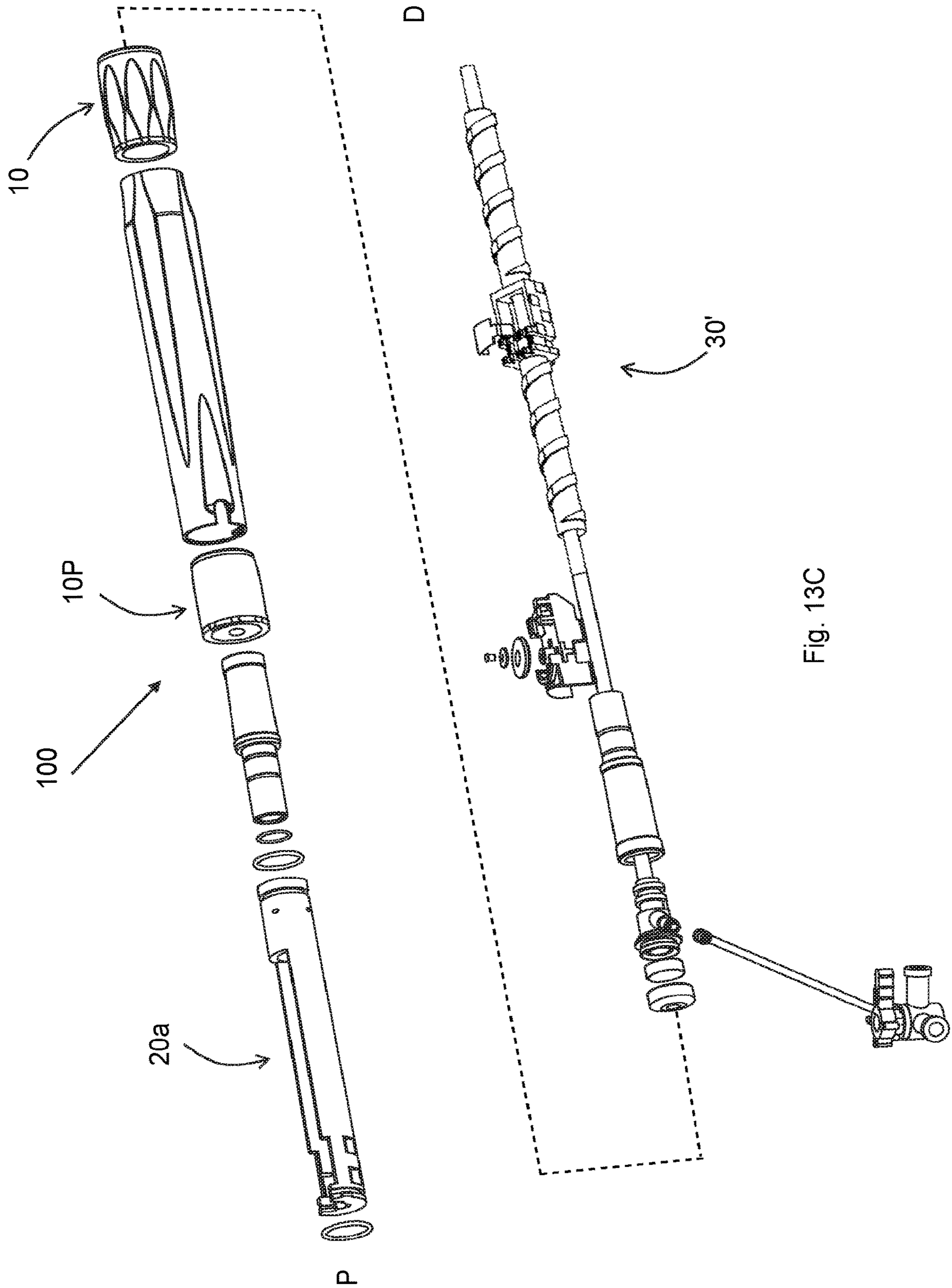


Fig. 13C

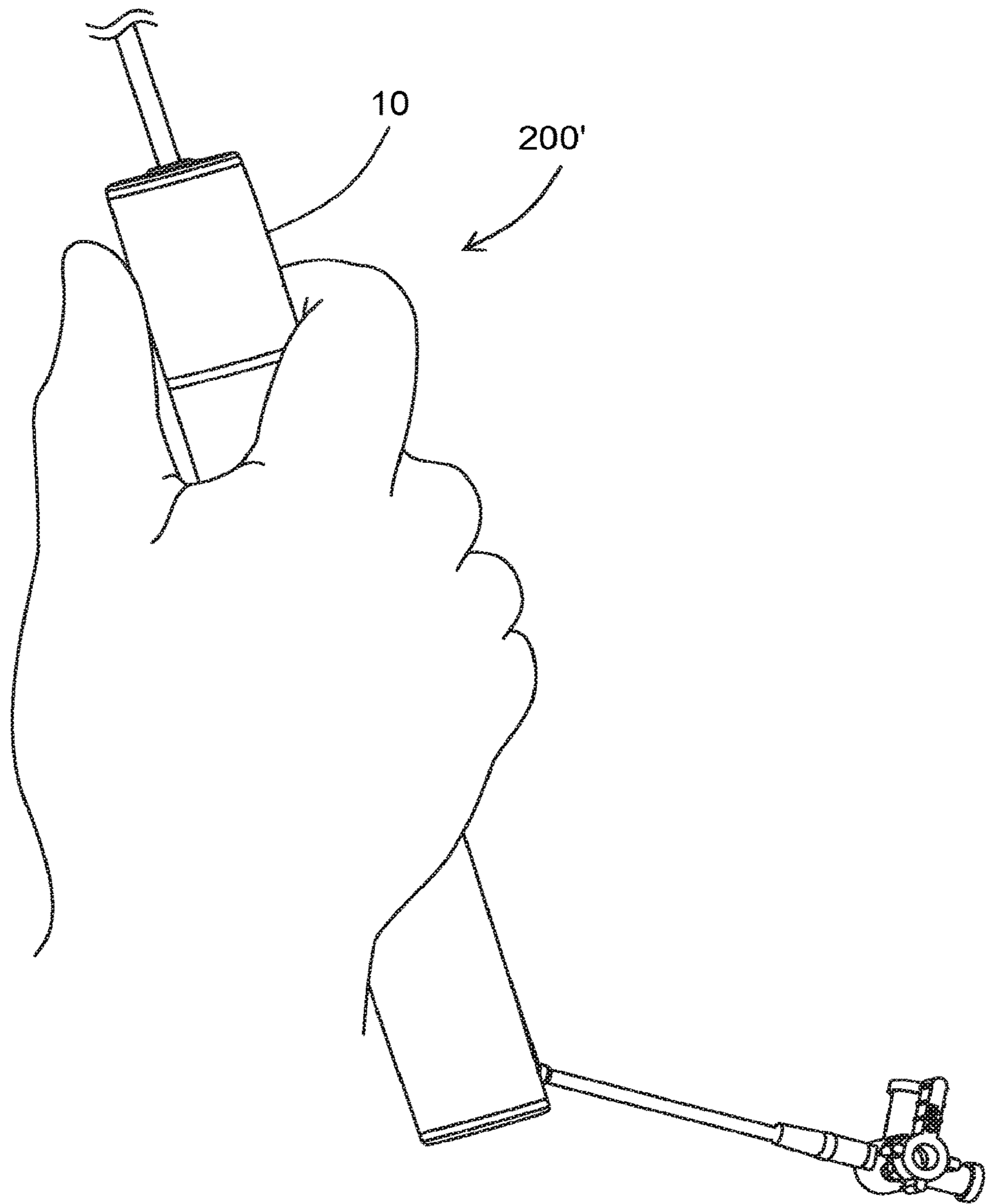


Fig. 14A

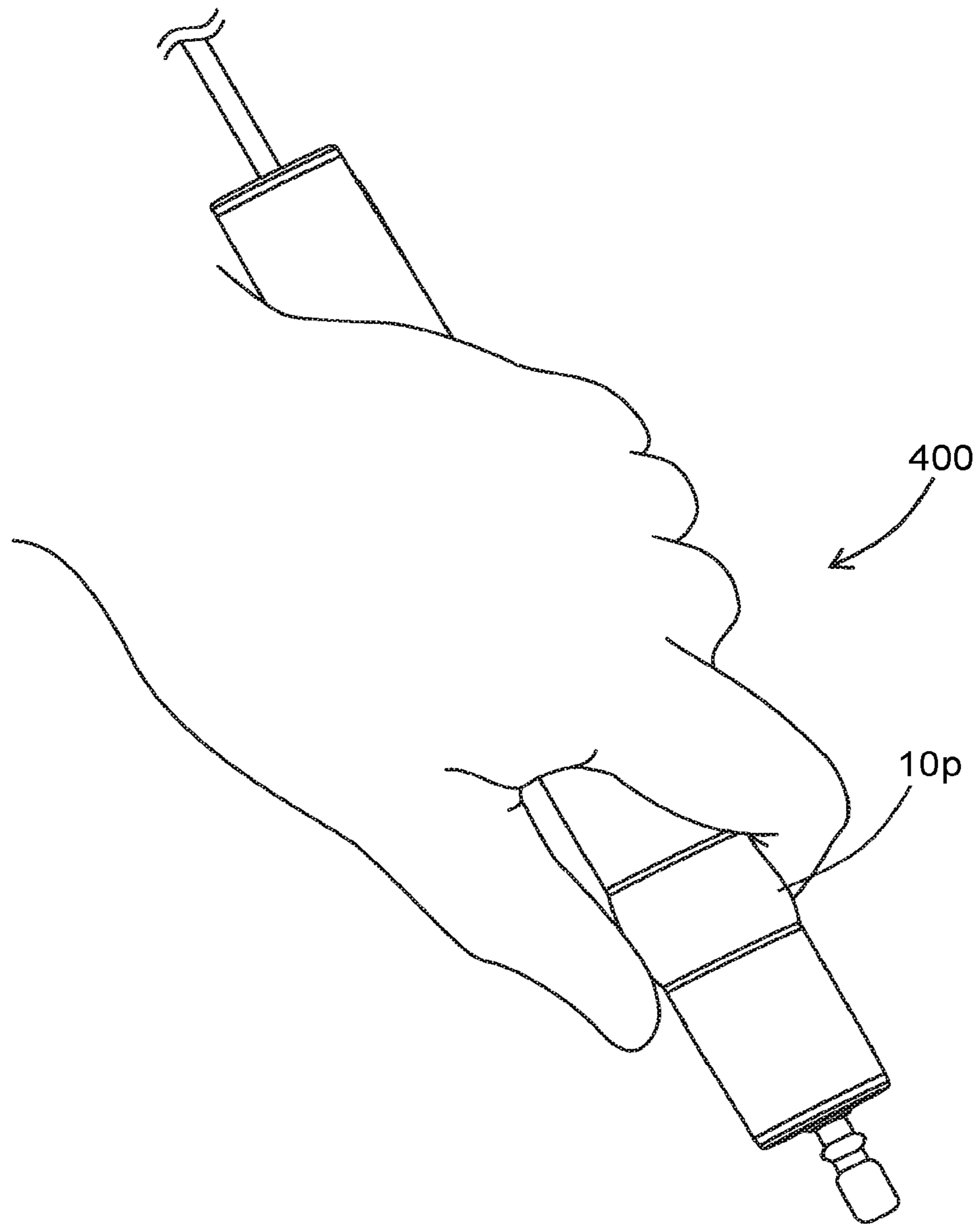


Fig. 14B

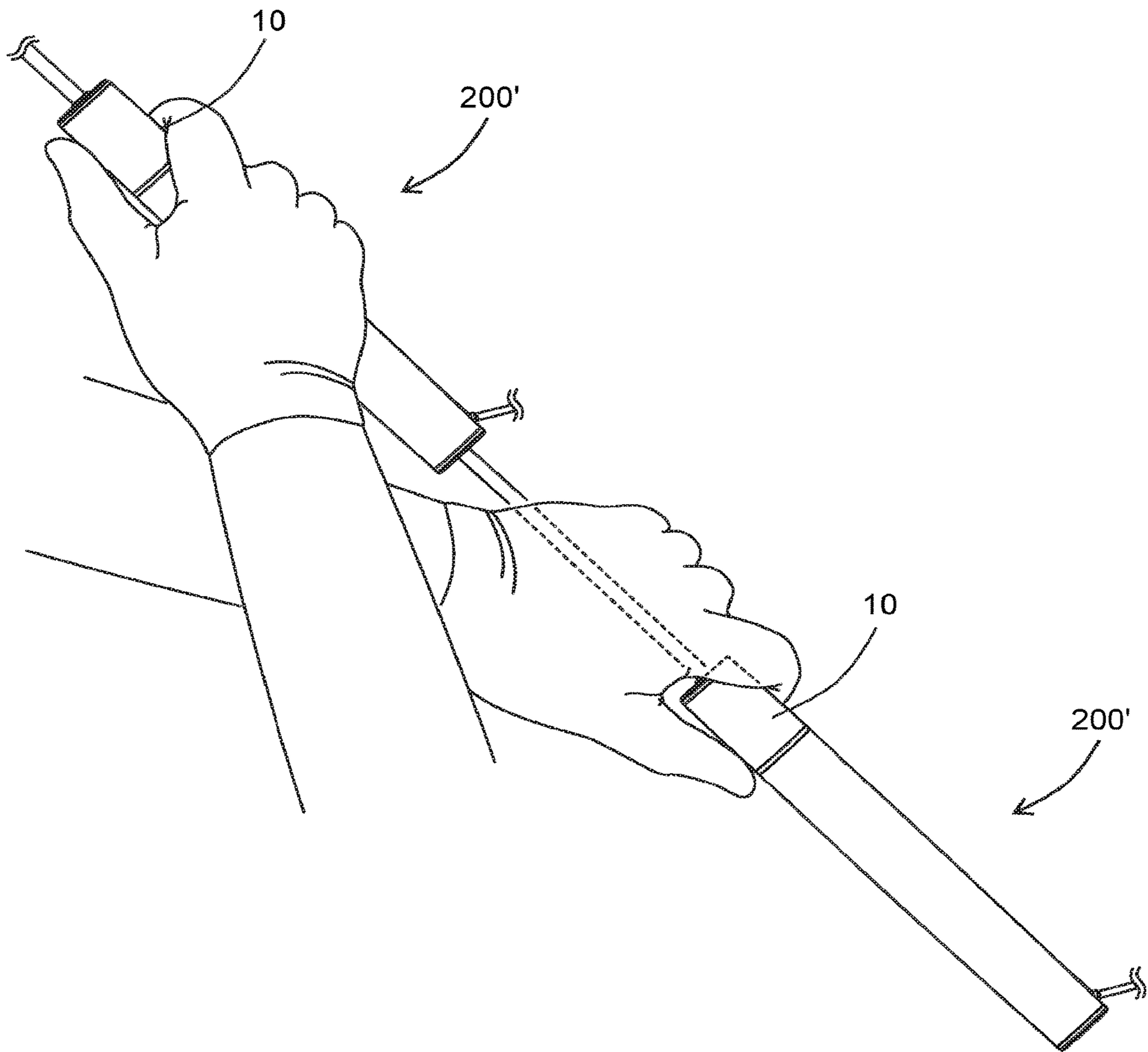


Fig. 14C

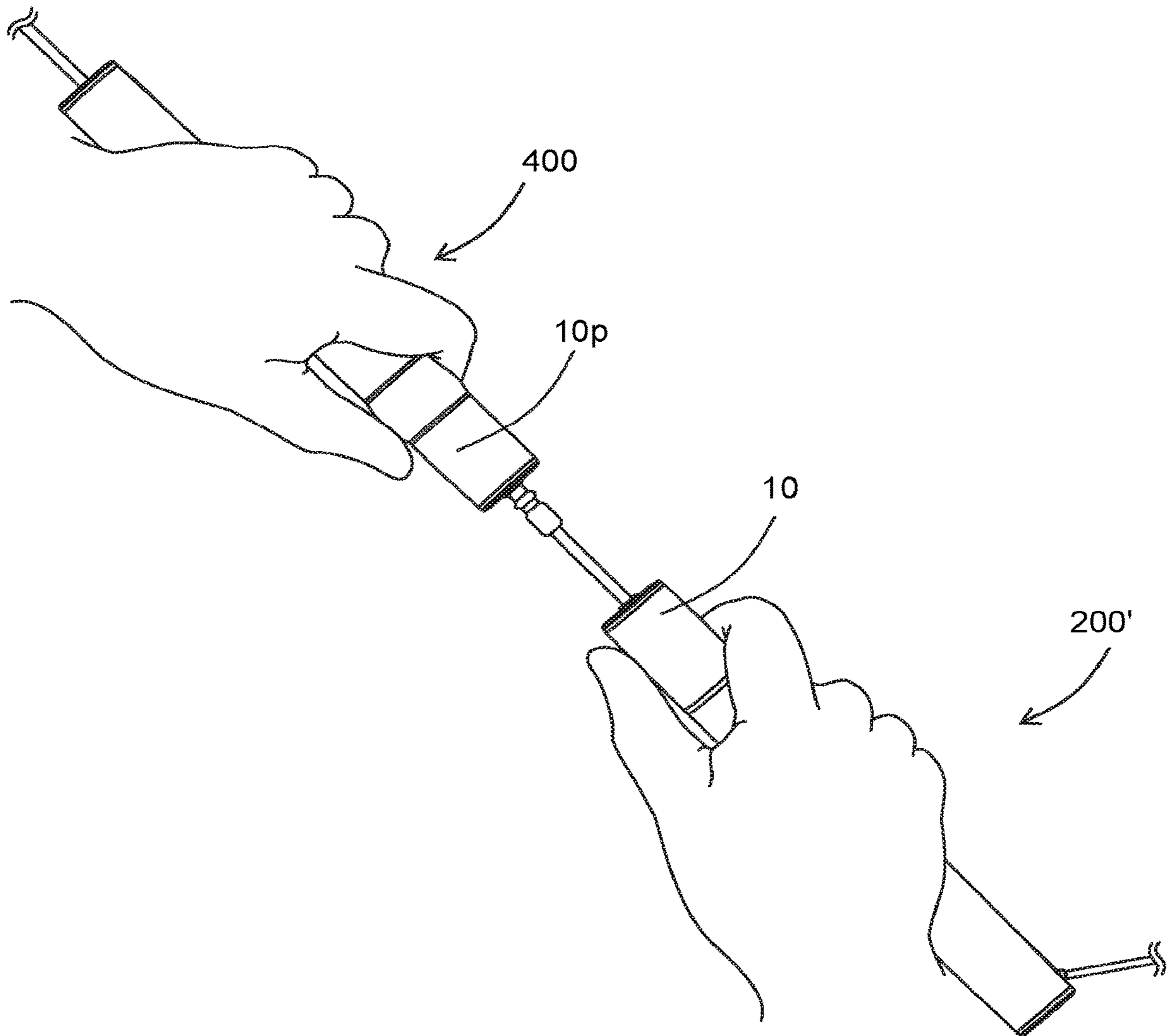
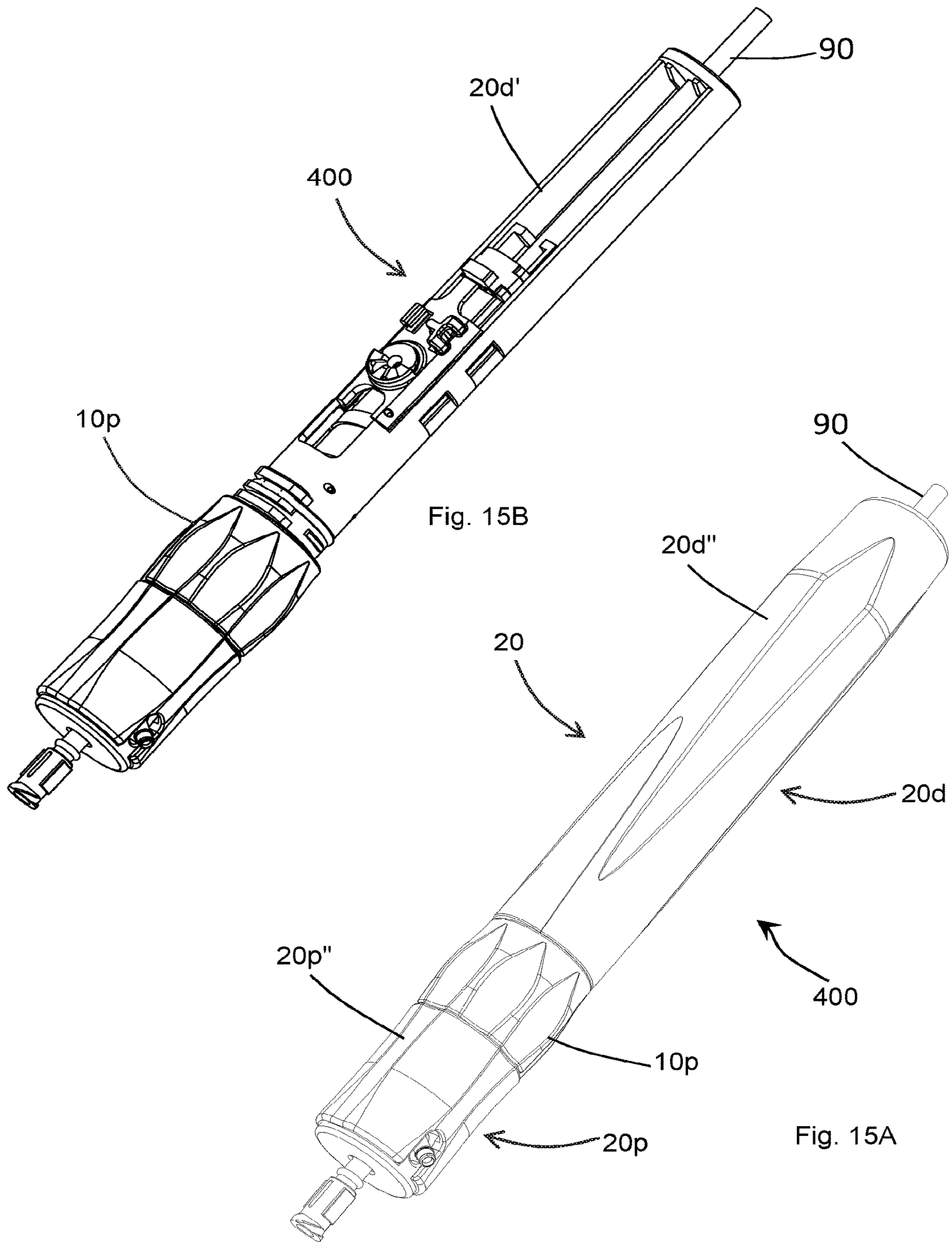


Fig. 14D





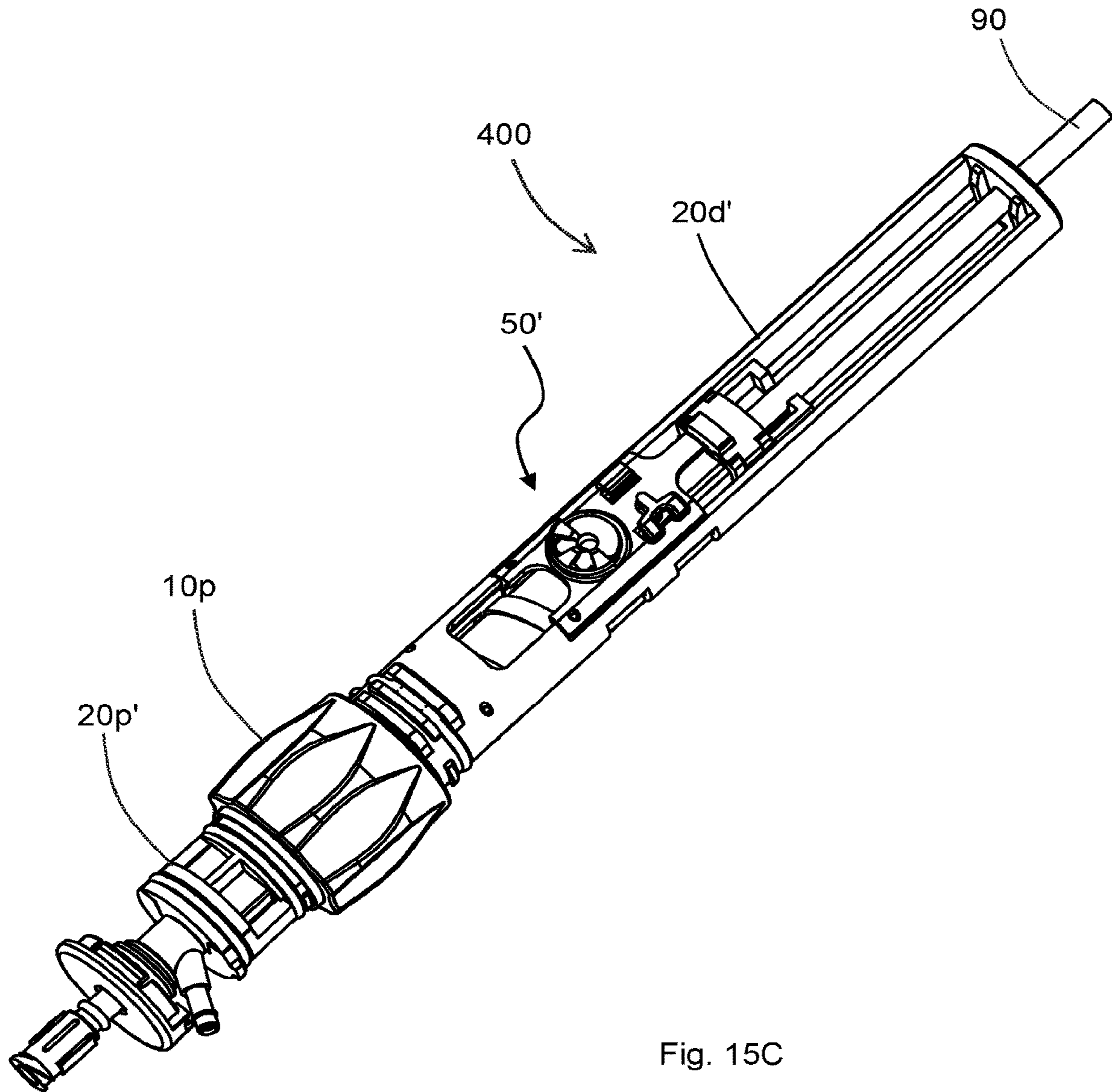


Fig. 15C

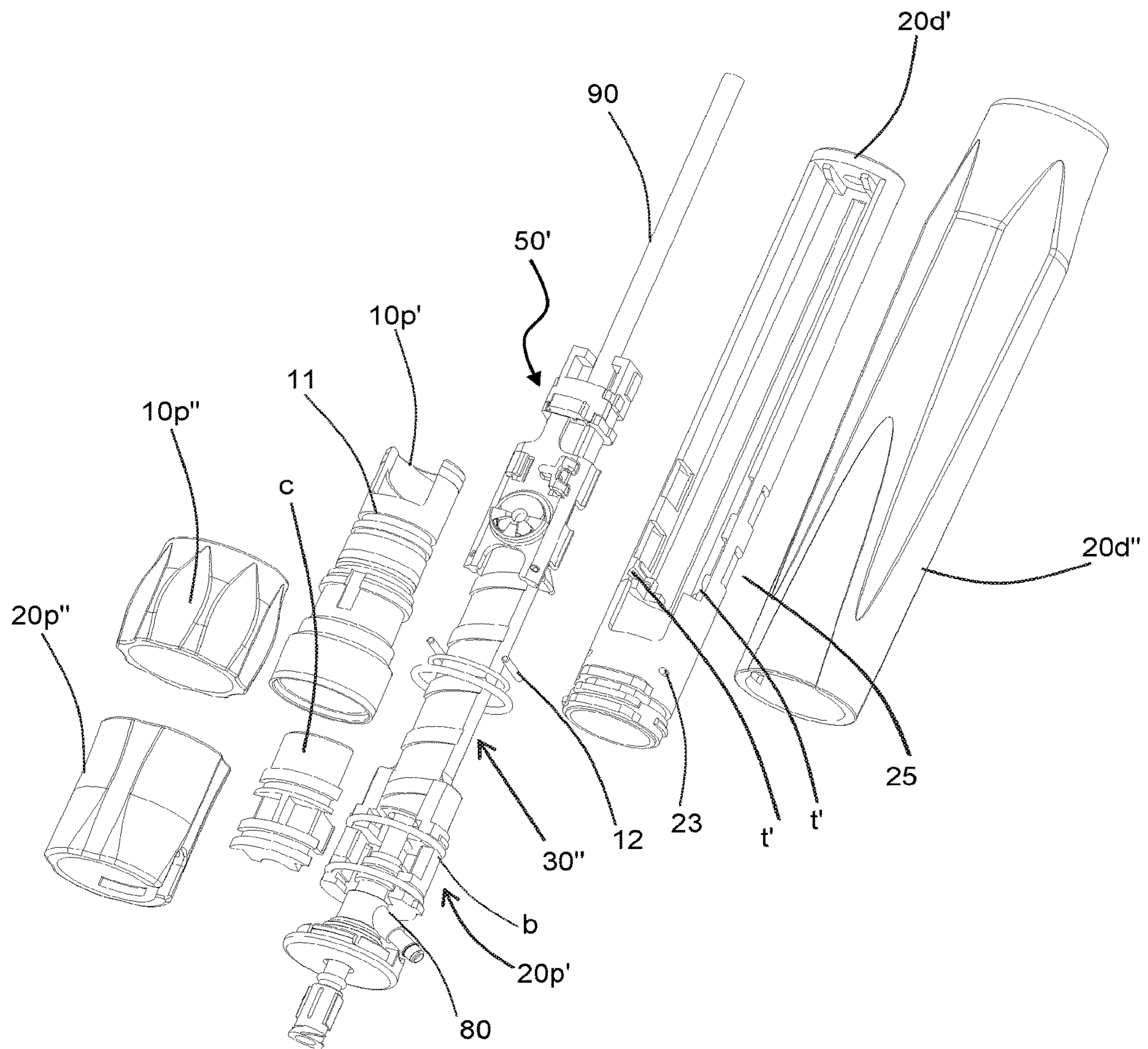


Fig. 15D

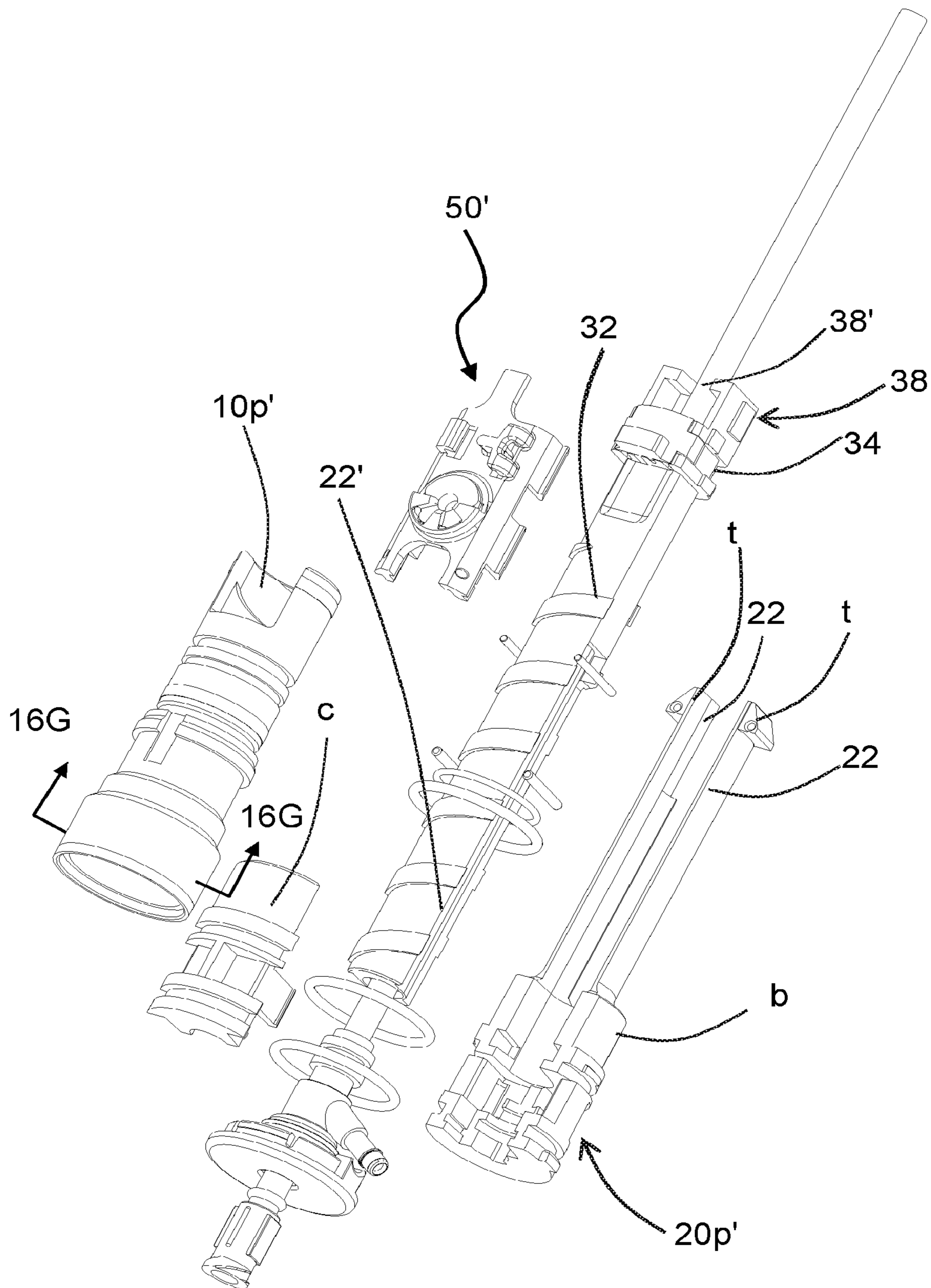


Fig. 15E

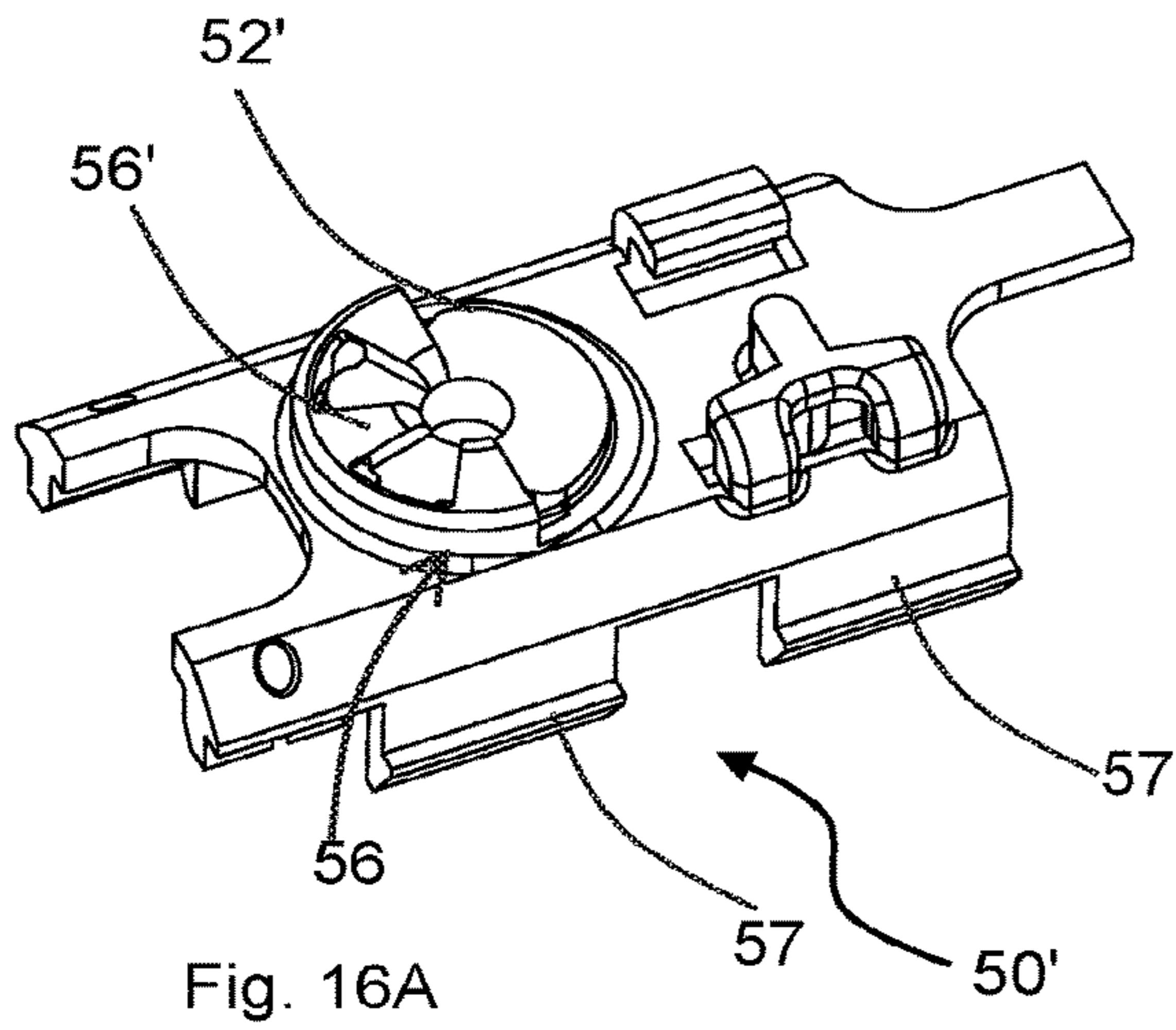


Fig. 16A

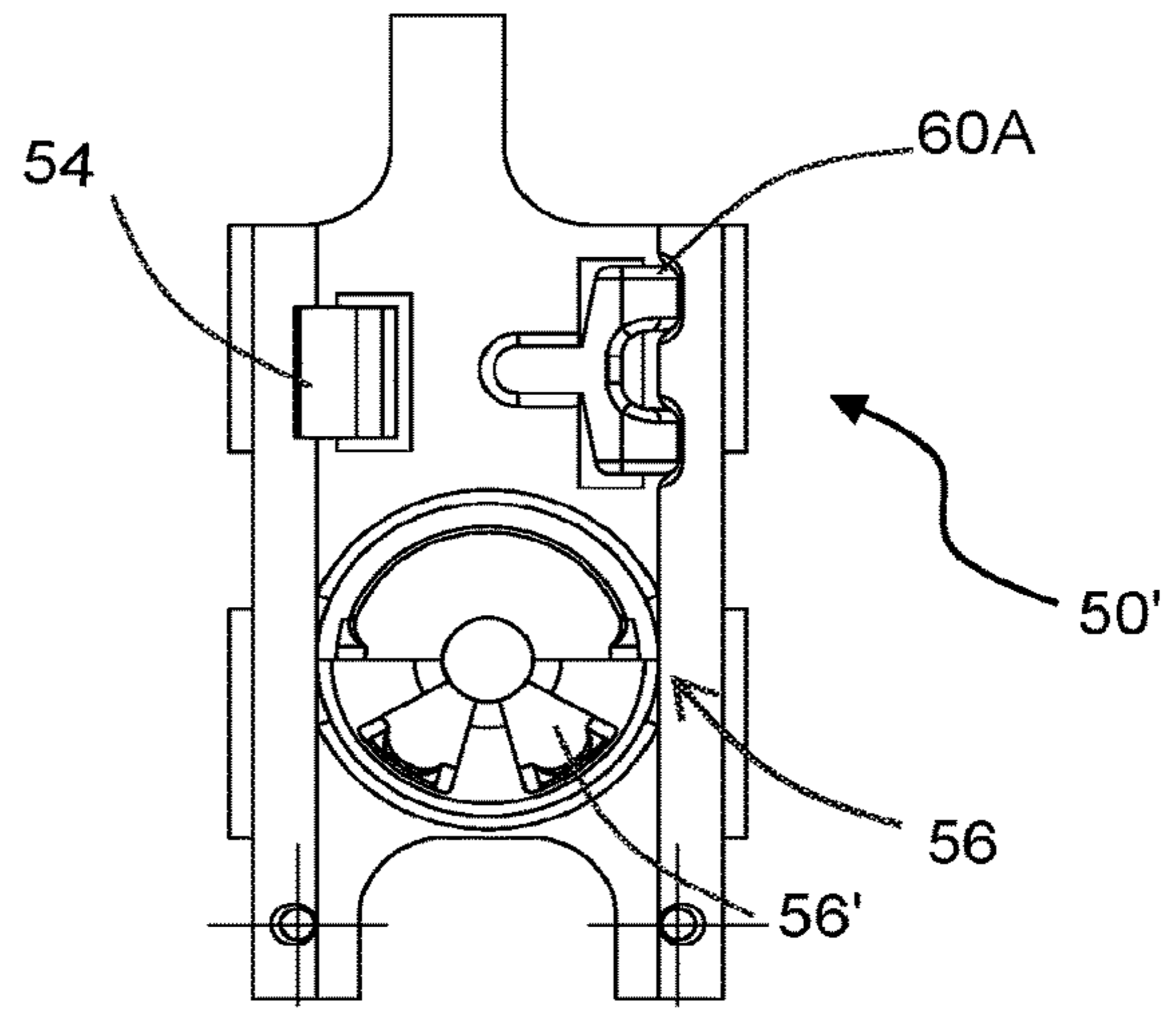


Fig. 16B

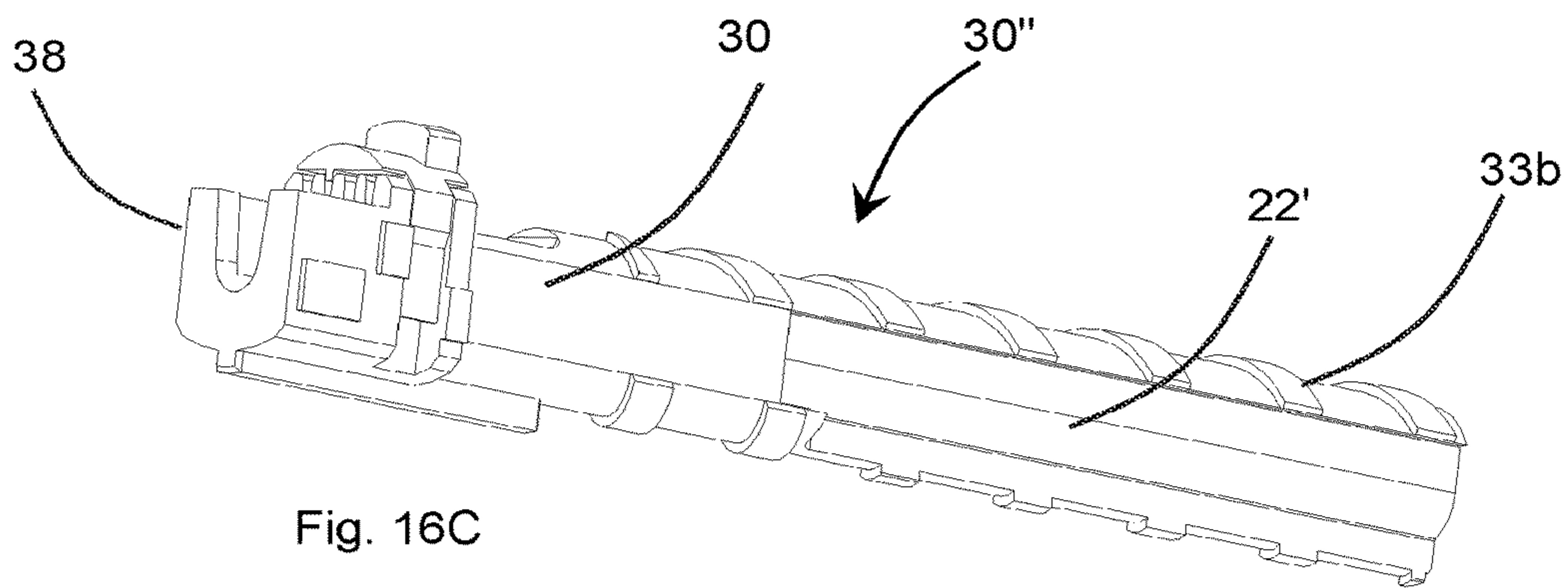


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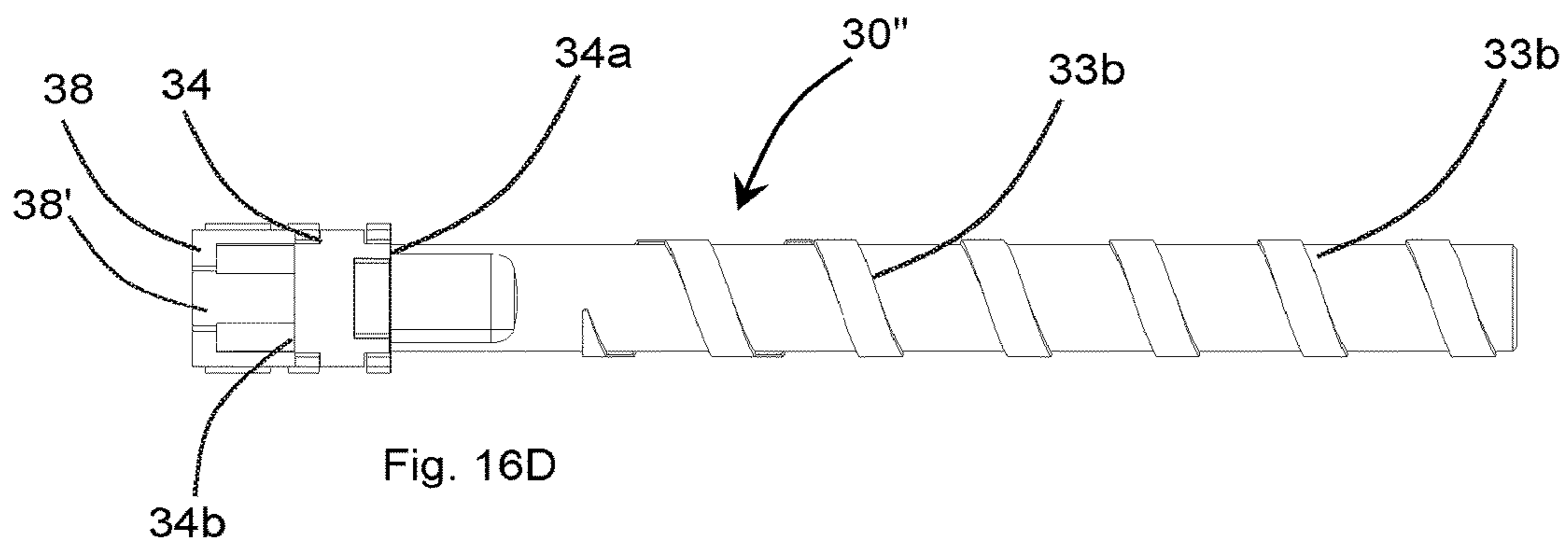


Fig. 16D

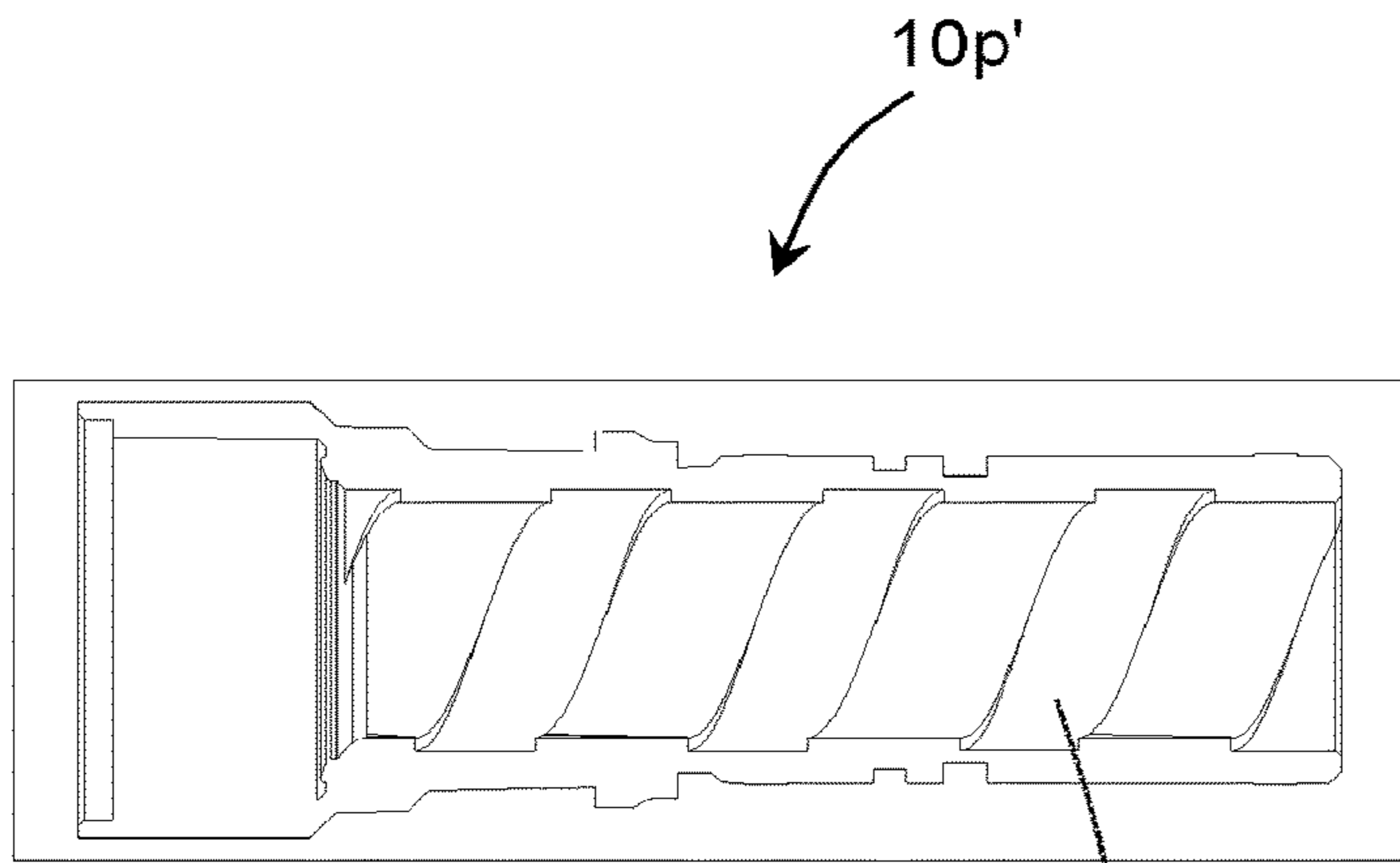


Fig. 16G

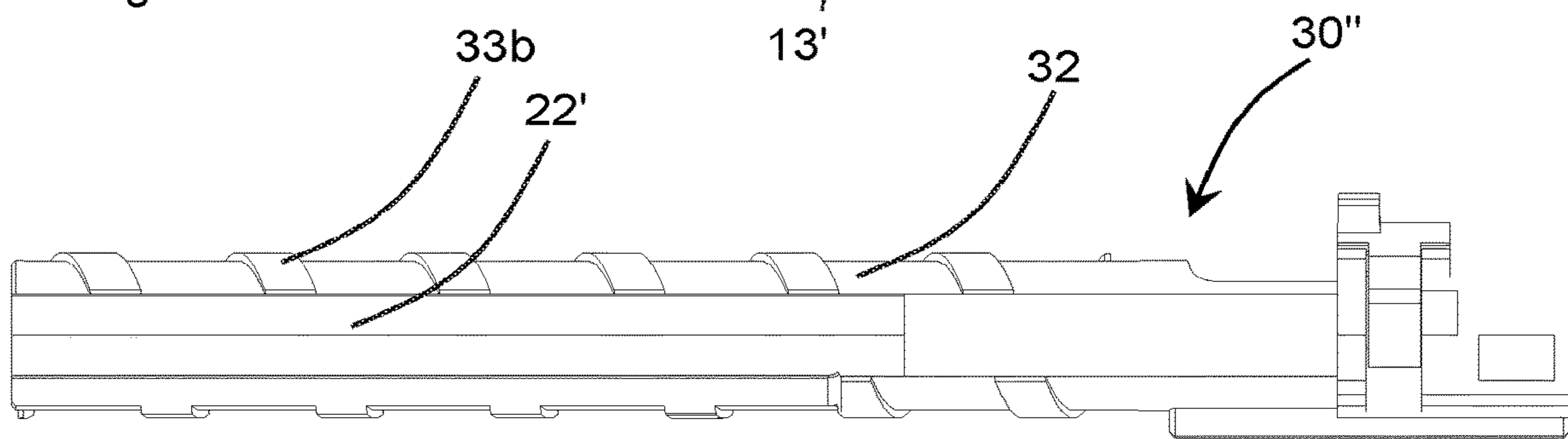


Fig. 16E

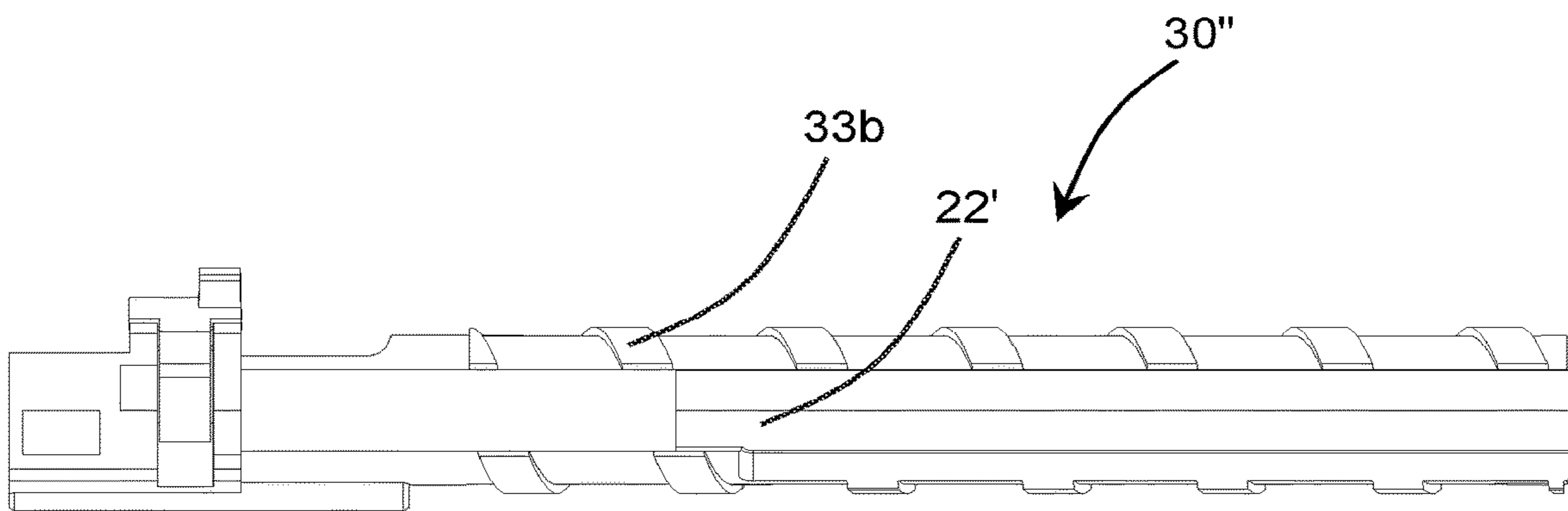


Fig. 16F

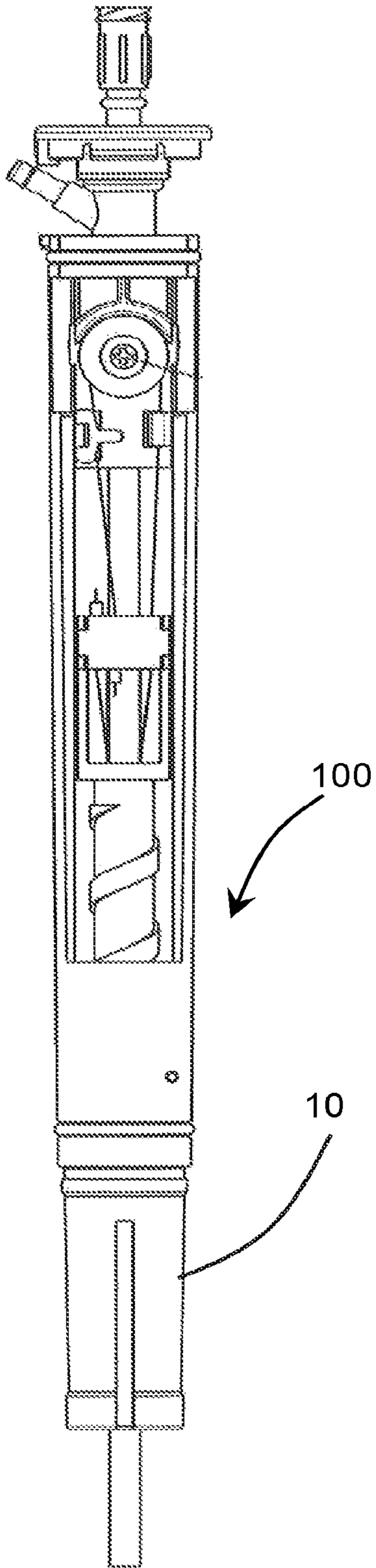


Fig. 17A

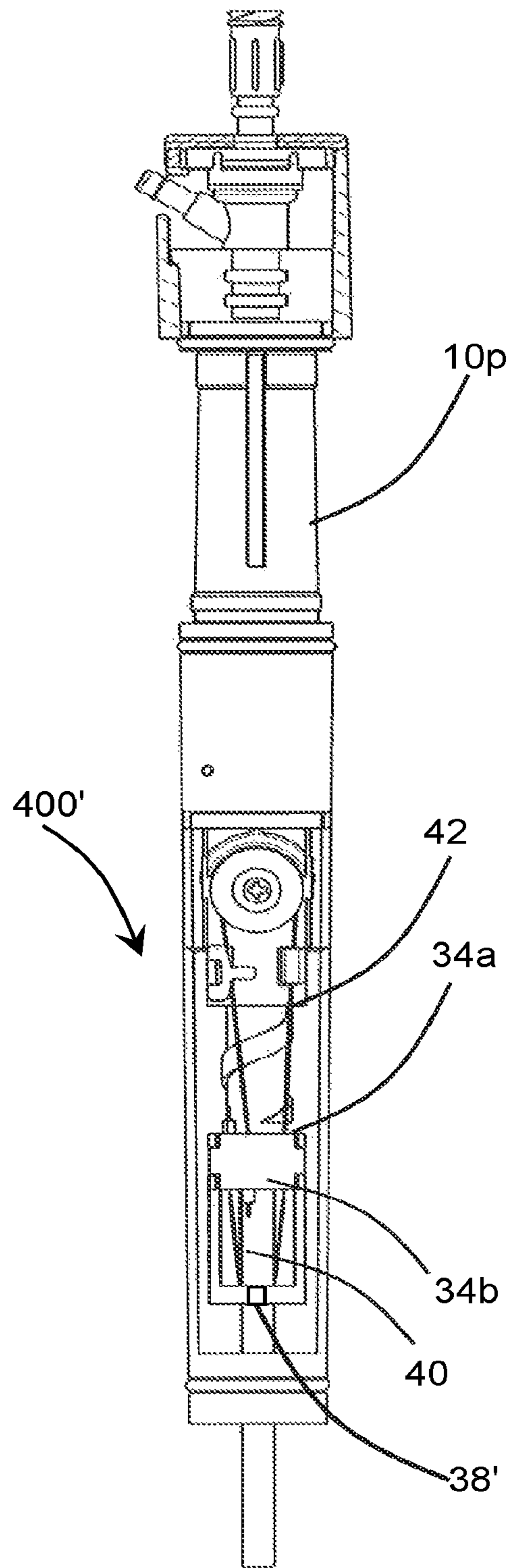


Fig. 17B

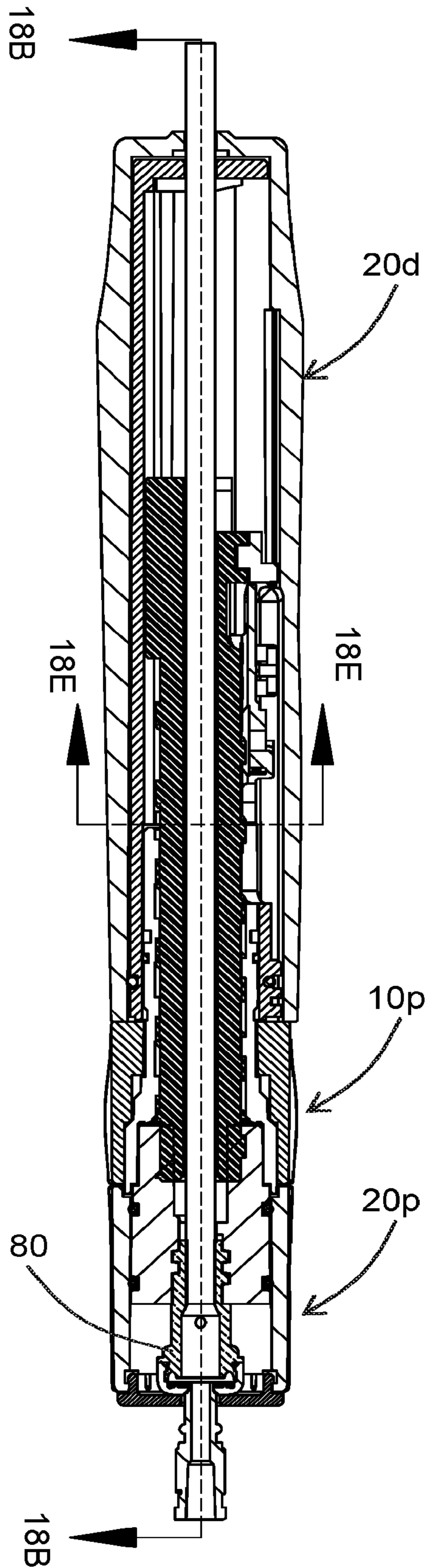


Fig. 18A

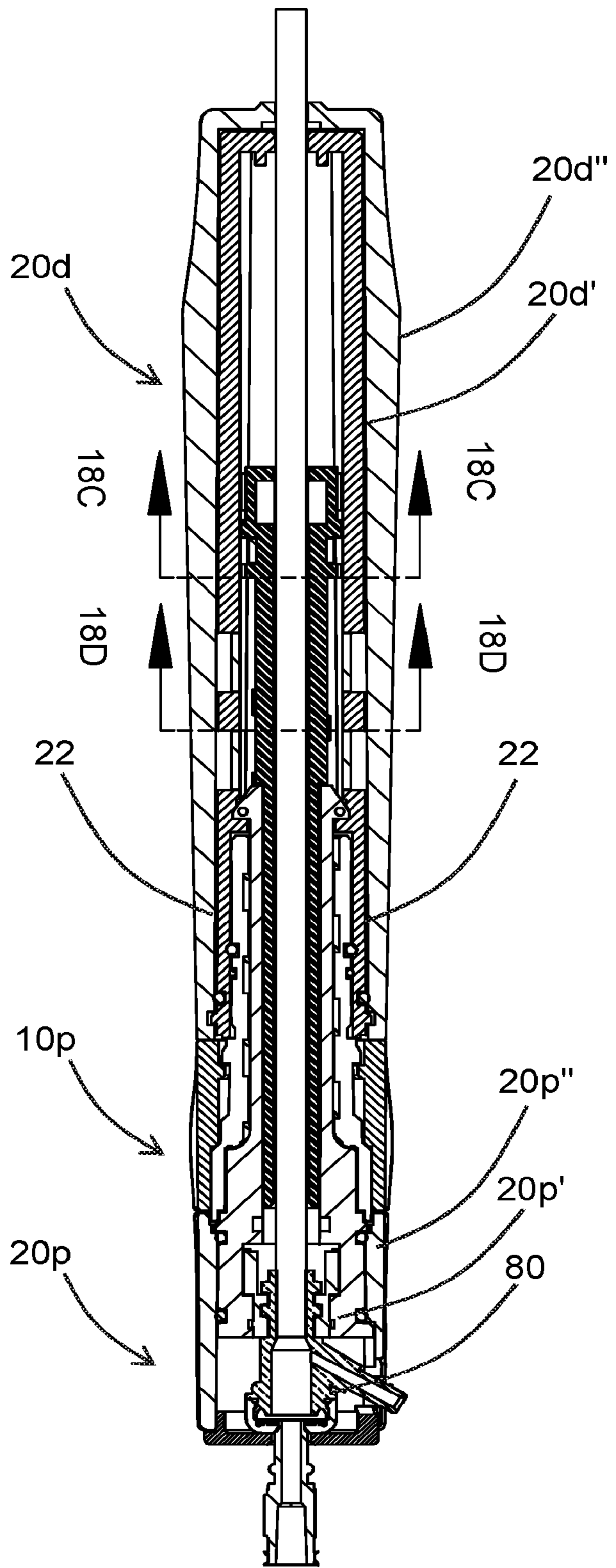


Fig. 18B



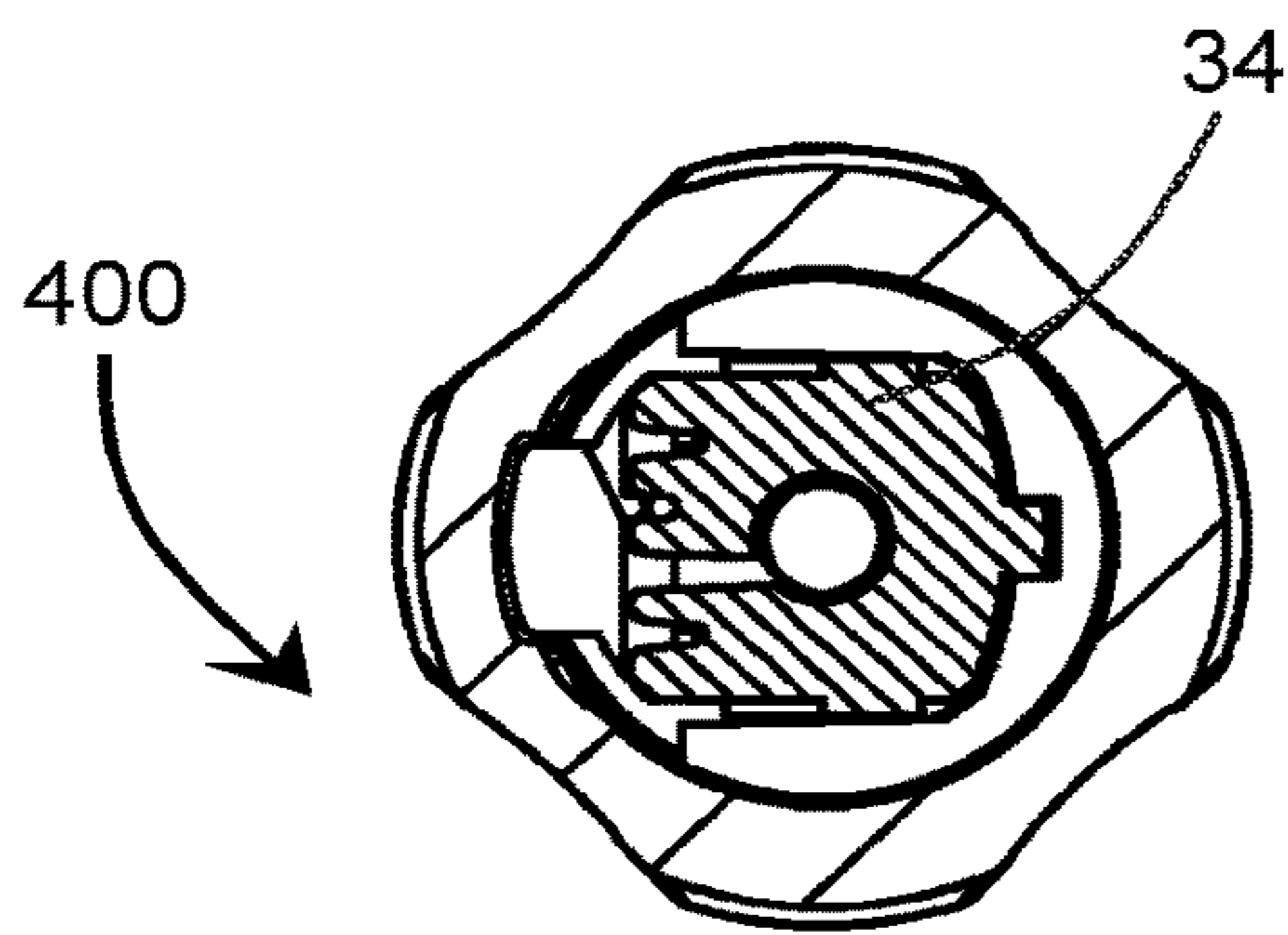


Fig. 18C

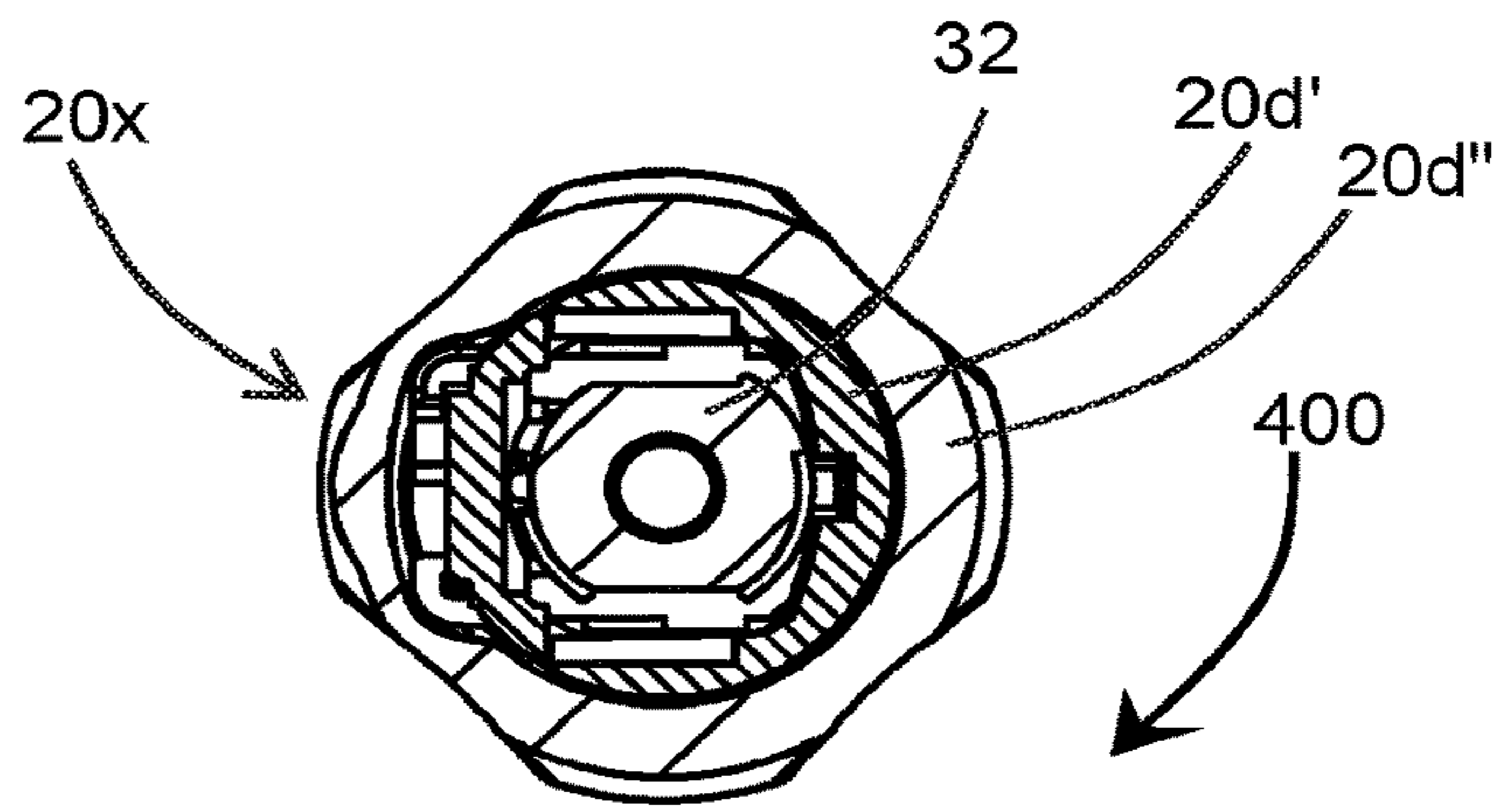


Fig. 18D

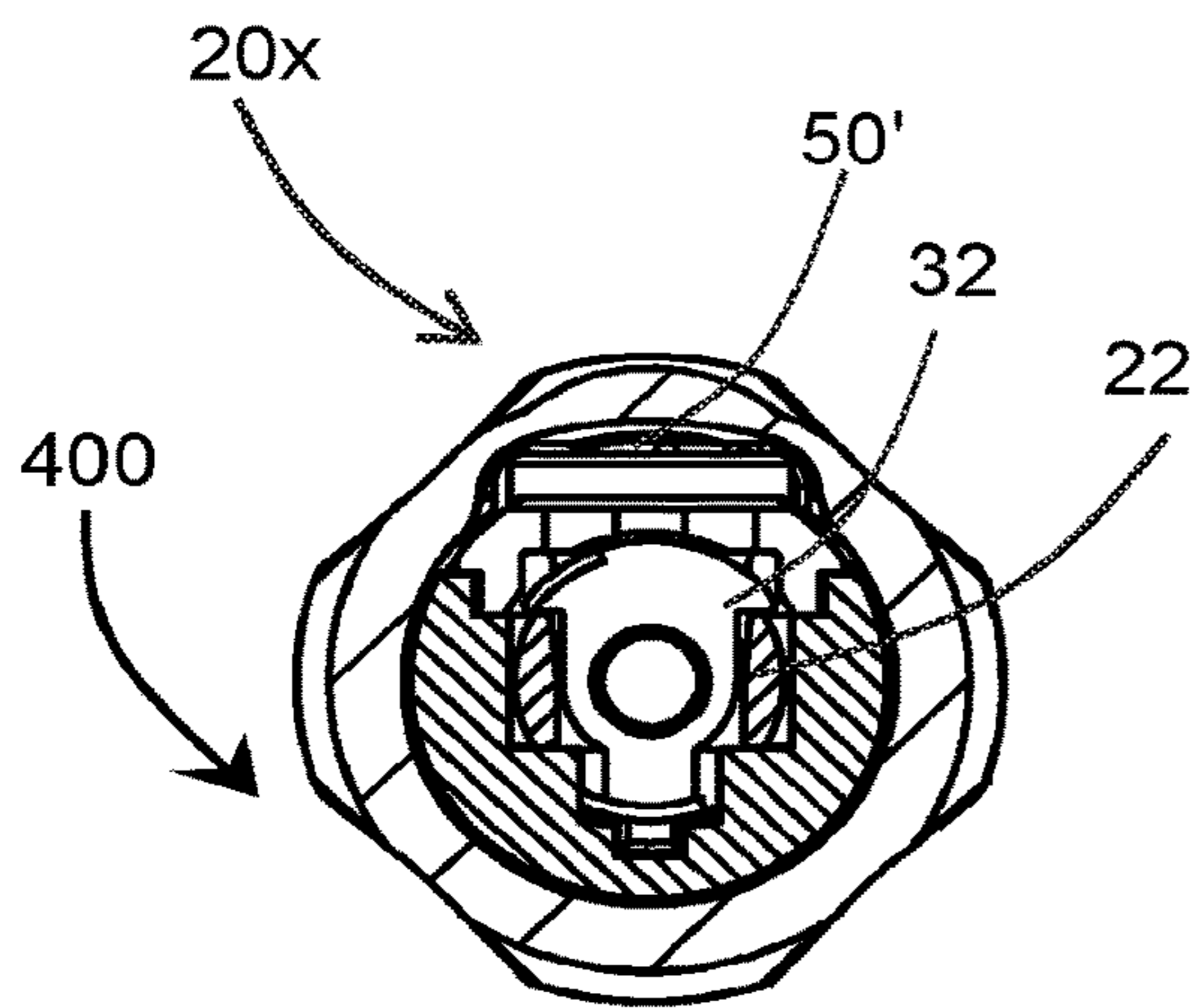


Fig. 18E

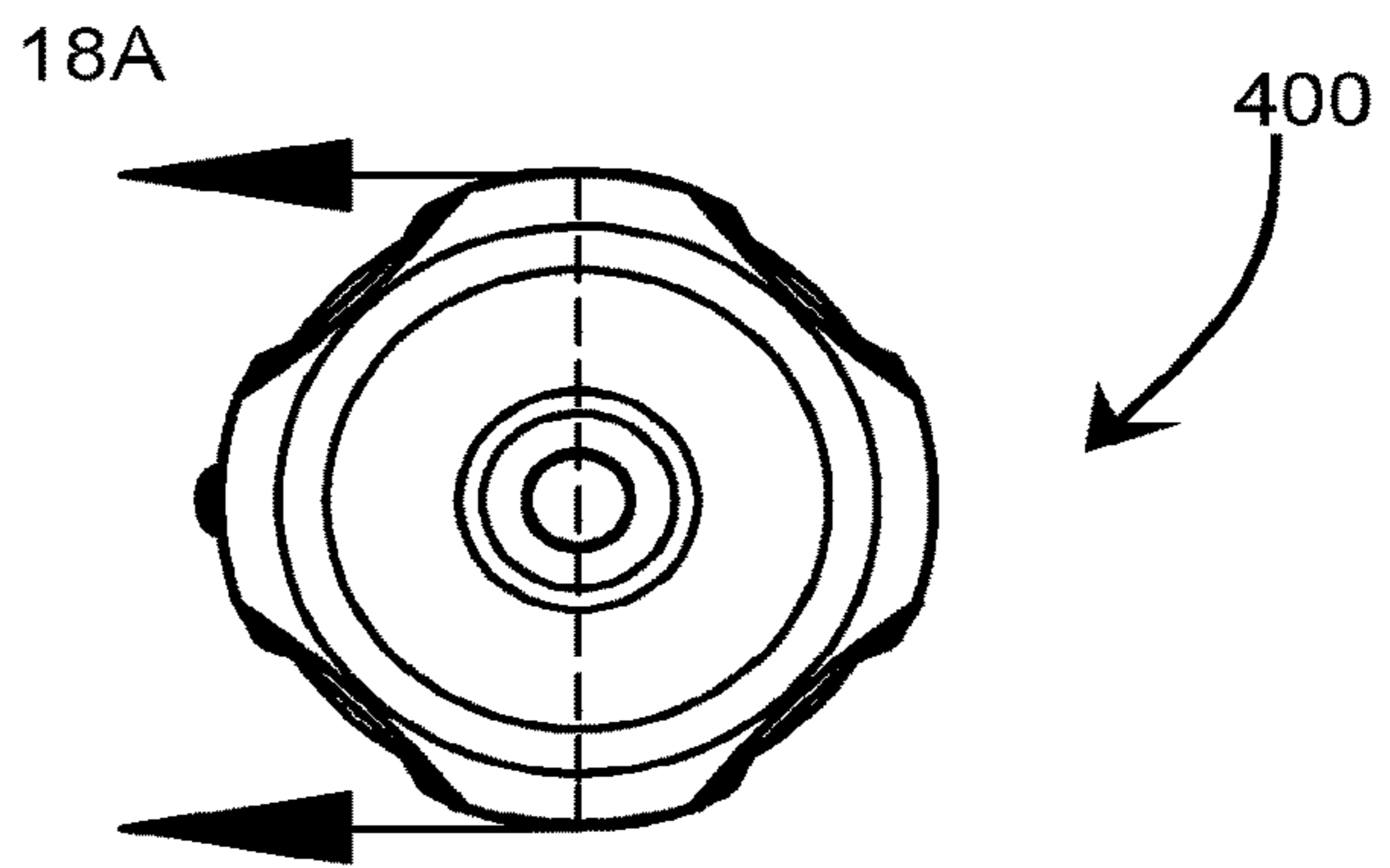


Fig. 18F

**STEERABLE MEDICAL DEVICE HANDLE**

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates to a knob for a steerable medical device. More specifically, the present disclosure relates to a proximal knob for a multi-directional steerable sheath.

## BACKGROUND OF THE ART

U.S. Pat. No. 5,944,690 granted to Falwell et al. discloses a steerable catheter control mechanism for manipulating a pair of control wires which utilizes a slider mechanism coupled to the proximal ends of the control wires. However, the slider mechanism disclosed by Falwell lacks ease of use as it is awkward to grasp and use. Furthermore, the disclosed slider mechanism provides limited control in steering the catheter. The device provides a thumb control that lacks precision. It is unable to provide precise steering of the catheter as it lacks resolution for permitting minute manipulations needed to provide slight changes in the deflection of the catheter.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,691,095 granted to Bednarek et al. discloses a bi-directional steerable catheter control handle which includes an adjustment knob rotatably connected to the handle. Rotation of the handle results in deflection of two sliding members (each connected to a pull wire) in opposite directions, resulting in respective deflection of the distal end of the catheter. However, the steerable control handle provided by Bednarek is complex and difficult to manufacture and comprises a distal control mechanism.

Furthermore, U.S. Pat. No. 8,308,659 granted to Scheibe et al. discloses a bi-directional sheath deflection mechanism. The handle includes a rotatable member that moves a threaded member and as movement occurs, force is applied to either one or the other of the pull wires to cause deflection of the sheath. However, Scheibe et al. also disclose a distally positioned knob.

US publication 2012/020316, granted to Tegg discloses a shaft and handle for a catheter with independently-deflectable segments. The catheter discloses a knob for causing left/right deflection of a catheter and a knob for causing anterior/posterior deflection of a catheter. However, both knobs are positioned along a distal portion of the handle.

## SUMMARY

In one broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention comprise a steerable catheter control handle for bi-directional control of a steerable catheter, the catheter including at least two control wires, a distal end of each of the control wires being coupled to the catheter at a distal region thereof, the control system comprising: a housing; a wire actuation mechanism disposed within the housing and being operably coupled to at least two control wires for enabling actuation of the at least two control wires; and a proximal control knob being operably coupled to the wire actuation mechanism to enable actuation of the at least two control wires, the proximal control knob being positioned proximal to the wire actuation mechanism to enhance ease of use of the steerable catheter control handle; wherein rotation of the proximal knob causes movement of the wire actuation mechanism within the housing for tensioning one of the at least two control wires for causing a distal end deflection of the steerable catheter.

In another broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention comprise a steerable catheter control handle for

bi-directional control of a steerable catheter, the catheter including at least two control wires, a distal end of each of the control wires being coupled to the catheter at a distal region thereof, the control system comprising: a housing; a wire actuation mechanism disposed within the housing and being operably coupled to at least two control wires for enabling actuation of the at least two control wires; and a first knob and a secondary knob, each being operably coupled to the wire actuation mechanism to enable actuation of the at least two control wires, the first and second control knobs being positioned substantially at opposing ends of the handle and being rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the handle; Wherein rotation of each of the first and the second knob is operable to cause movement of the wire actuation mechanism within the housing to tension one of the at least two control wires for causing a distal end deflection of the steerable catheter.

As a feature of this broad aspect, the wire actuation mechanism comprises a single slide mechanism that is operably coupled to the at least two control wires. In some examples, the wire actuation mechanism includes a direction reversing element, where one of two control wires is indirectly coupled to the single slide mechanism via the direction reversing element.

As another feature of this broad aspect, the wire actuation mechanism comprises a dual slide mechanism comprising two slides wherein each of the two control wires is coupled to a separate one of the two slides.

As another feature of this broad aspect, the control knob is positioned at a substantially proximal end of the steerable catheter control handle.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the invention may be readily understood, embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of examples in the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a top perspective view of a handle assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are perspective views showing the external handle assembly and the internal handle assembly, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2C is an exploded view of a handle assembly, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2D is a transverse cross-sectional view of a steerable handle taken along the line 2D-2D of FIG. 2A, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A-3B are perspective views of a slide assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3C is a top perspective view of a two-part slide, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3D is a transverse cross-sectional view of a steerable handle taken along the line 3D-3D of FIG. 2A, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3E is a transverse cross-sectional view of a steerable handle taken along the line 3E-3E of FIG. 2B, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3F illustrates a top cross-sectional view, a top view and a side view of a slide assembly, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3G is a perspective view of an internal handle assembly with a slide assembly in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3H is a transverse cross-sectional view of a slide assembly taken along line 3H-3H of FIG. 3G, in accordance with an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4A is an end view of a handle assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4B is a side cross-sectional view of a handle assembly taken along 4B-4B of FIG. 4A, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4C is a side cross-sectional view of a handle assembly taken along line 4C-4C of FIG. 4A in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 4D, 4E and 4F illustrate operation of a handle assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5A shows a top perspective view of a pulley assembly inside a handle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5B illustrates a top view of a pulley assembly within a handle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5C illustrates a side view a pulley assembly within a handle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5D is an exploded view of a handle showing a pulley assembly, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5E illustrates an enlarged top view of a pulley assembly, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5F is a cross-sectional view of a handle taken along line 5F-5F of FIG. 5A;

FIG. 5G is a cross-sectional view of a handle taken along the line 5G-5G of FIG. 5B, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6A illustrates a side view of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6B illustrates a bottom view of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7A-7B are perspective and side views of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7C is a sectional view of a slack limiting or containing element along line 7C-7C of FIG. 7B, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8A is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8B is an exploded view of a handle assembly with an alternate embodiment of a slack limiting or containing element in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9A is a perspective view of handle assembly with an alternate embodiment of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an alternate embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9B is a perspective view of a slack limiting or containing element, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. 10A-10C illustrate various embodiments of a slide limiting feature or slide stop in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 10D-10F illustrate alternate embodiments of a slide limiting feature or slide stop in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 10G-10H illustrate additional alternative embodiments of a slide limiting feature or slide stop in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention;

FIGS. 11A-11B illustrate an alternative embodiment of a crimp, in side and cross-sectional views, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGS. 12A-12C illustrate a handle in accordance with alternative embodiments of the present invention.

FIG. 13A is an illustration of a steerable control handle having two knobs, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13B is an illustration of a slide assembly for use in a steerable control handle in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13C is an illustration of an exploded view of a steerable control handle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 14A-14D illustrate usability of a steerable control handle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 15A-15C illustrate a steerable control handle with a proximal knob in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 15D and 15E illustrated partially exploded views of a steerable control handle with a proximal control knob, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 16A and 16B illustrate a pulley assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 16C-16F illustrate a slide assembly in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16G, illustrates a cross-sectional view of an inner knob taken along the line 16G-16G of FIG. 15E;

FIGS. 17A-17B illustrate steerable control handle with proximal and distal knobs respectively, in accordance with various embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18A illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along the line 18A-18A of FIG. 18F;

FIG. 18B illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along the line 18B-18B of FIG. 18A;

FIG. 18C illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along the line 18C-18C of FIG. 18B;

FIG. 18D illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along the line 18D-18D of FIG. 18B; and

FIG. 18E illustrates a cross-sectional view taken along the line 18E-18E of FIG. 18A.

FIG. 18F illustrates an end view of the steerable control handle.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of certain embodiments of the present invention only. Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

In certain medical interventional procedures a steerable medical device such as a steerable sheath may be utilized by physicians to gain access to a target location within the body. Such steering mechanisms may provide endovascular access allowing physicians to access areas in a patient's body through the vasculature using a minimally invasive procedure. In some such medical procedures a steerable control

mechanism may be required to provide access in more than one deflection direction in order to carry out the procedure.

As an overview, steerable medical devices have various uses and applications, such as for guiding and positioning devices such as catheters, guidewires and the like within a patient's body. Handles used with such steerable devices typically include a mechanism for actuating one or more pull wires capable of deflecting the steerable device and thus steering or guiding a functional tip of a medical device positioned therein. Generally, some such steerable devices may comprise a control mechanism comprising a control knob that is coupled to a handle. The control knob may be rotatable with respect to a housing of the handle to actuate a deflection mechanism to enable deflection of the distal segment of the sheath.

While conceiving and reducing the instant invention to practice, the present inventors have discovered a unique design for a bi-directional control system that provides a rotatable control mechanism for operating a slide mechanism of reduced complexity for tensioning two or more control wires to change a deflection of a medical device, such as a steerable catheter apparatus. The rotatable mechanism provides enhanced control of the slide mechanism to enable precise deflections of the medical device while the slide mechanism itself comprised a relatively streamlined design compared to existing products.

As is further described herein below, the present invention provides a rotatable control mechanism such as a handle knob where rotation of the handle knob is converted into a tensioning force exerted separately on each of two control wires via a reduced complexity slide mechanism comprising a single movable slide assembly which is coupled, directly or indirectly, to the control wires. The tensioning force applied to each of the control wires results in a change in deflection of the medical device, such a steerable catheter, to which they are coupled. Embodiments of the present invention thereby avoid the need for having a plurality of sliding members, one for each of the pull wires.

Furthermore, different physicians may have varying physician preferences in terms of holding the handle—the physicians may hold the control handle in various ways which may be dependent on their dominant hand, comfort and procedural activities. Conventional control systems that support use by right-handed lack the functionality to facilitate use by left-handed physicians and as such may require left handed physicians to adapt significantly. Such control systems provide distal rotational control mechanisms to support bi-directional deflection of the steerable catheter. The distal control mechanism may not support use by left-handed physicians as it may force the left-handed physician to use their non-dominant right hand to carry out the procedure. As such, the distal control mechanism may not offer a left-handed physician the necessary comfort by allowing the physician to manipulate and adjust the control knob with the use of the dominant hand.

The inventors of the present application have additionally identified a unique handle that provides advantages lacking in conventional handle designs for bi-directional steerable control catheters having a distal control mechanism. The present inventors have discovered and reduced to practice a novel apparatus for a steerable catheter control handle that provides a secondary proximal control knob to provide a left-handed user with the flexibility to grip or handle the device in a more effective way.

In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a steerable catheter control handle is provided that comprises a first control knob and a second control knob that

are both operational to deflect the distal end of the sheath. The first and second control knobs are rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the handle. In some embodiments, the first control knob may be positioned at a distal end of handle and the second control knob may be positioned at a proximal end of the handle. The two control knobs may provide physicians with the flexibility to choose one of the two control knobs for optimizing operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath.

Therefore, in some embodiments of the present invention, a secondary knob is provided at the proximal end of a medical device handle to provide a steerable control system that allows the user to grasp the handle in more than one way to facilitate use of the handle to deflect the steerable medical device. In operation of the handle, as one of the first and second knobs are actuated or turned, an attached pull-wire is controlled or manipulated to deflect the distal end of the steerable sheath, allowing the other of the first and second knobs to passively rotate by the same amount. The physician may control either knob without affecting the mechanism of operation of the steerable sheath.

In accordance with a broad embodiment of the present invention an apparatus is disclosed for a single slide steerable control mechanism for operating at least two pull wires for causing a distal end deflection of a steerable sheath. The steerable control mechanism provides a first knob and a secondary knob that are both rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the handle. The handle further comprises a single slide assembly that is operable via the operation of either of the first and second knobs to deflect the two pull wires of the sheath. Each of the first and second knobs are operable to move the same slide assembly to deflect the sheath, in order to provide physicians with the flexibility to grasp the handle in more than one way for example in a preferred manner to provide ease of use and optimize operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath.

In accordance with an additional embodiment of the present invention, a steerable catheter control handle is provided with a single proximally positioned control knob that provides ease of use for a left-handed user to allow the catheter to be held in a more ergonomic manner that offers comfort as well as ease of use and allows the physician to use the dominant hand in order to control the manipulation of the steerable catheter. The physician may grip the handle using their left hand in its natural position. In other words the physician may place their hand over the handle in order to grip the handle such that the rotatable knob can easily be manipulated with the physician's index finger and thumb.

Furthermore, the proximally positioned control knob provides additional advantages for a right-handed physician. Certain medical interventional procedures may require the use of multiple devices in order to complete the procedure. In some such situations, a secondary steerable device such as a steerable ablation catheter may be used in conjunction with the steerable catheter. However, in cases where a right-handed physician is using a steerable catheter control handle with a distally positioned knob, it may be difficult for the physician to grip and manipulate the handle in the standard manner with the right hand and additionally manipulate the steerable ablation catheter or any other additional device inserted through the steerable introducer or sheath with the left hand. This may result in a crossed configuration of the physician's hands which may not be comfortable.

A proximally positioned control knob of the present application allows the physician to simultaneously hold and manipulate the steerable catheter control handle and another device such as an ablation catheter that may be inserted through the steerable sheath in a position that is more comfortable to the user. The proximal knob may allow the physician to independently manipulate both the steerable catheter control knob and the control knob of the steerable ablation catheter without requiring awkward positioning of the hand and/or arms.

#### Overview of the Handle Assembly

In one embodiment of the present invention, a steerable control system or handle **100** is provided for manipulating a medical device. The medical device may include, without limitation, a catheter, sheath, introducer or similar medical devices. In a specific example, as shown in FIGS. **1** and **2A**, the handle **100** is coupled to a sheath **90** to enable a user to manipulate or steer the sheath **90** in a desired direction during use. The handle **100** comprises a knob **10** that is rotatably coupled to a handle housing **20**. The knob **10** is rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the handle **100** and rotates with respect to housing **20**. In operation, the rotation of the knob **10** in a first rotational direction allows the user to steer or deflect the sheath **90** in a first direction, whereas the rotation of the knob **10** in a second rotational direction allows the user to steer or deflect the sheath **90** in a second direction. In some embodiments as described herein, the bi-directional steerable catheter described is operable to be deflected in two different deflection directions, a first and a second deflection direction. In other embodiments, the bi-directional steerable catheter is configured to (or has the internal workings that enable it to) deflect in two different deflection directions; however, the deflection of the catheter in one of its deflection directions is limited or restricted such that the observed deflection of the catheter is limited to a single deflection direction (relative to the starting, or neutral, position). Thus, in some embodiments a unidirectional control system is provided for a bi-directional steerable catheter to provide a unidirectional steerable catheter including at least two control wires.

The rotation of the knob **10** is converted into a deflection of the sheath **90** via a slide assembly **30**, shown in FIG. **2B**. Generally, knob **10** is co-operatively engaged with the slide assembly **30** which is housed within a lumen defined by the handle housing **20**. In a specific example, the knob **10** is threadably engaged with slide assembly **30**. The rotation of knob **10** causes a corresponding linear translation of the slide assembly **30** within the housing **20**. This translation of the slide assembly **30** is converted into a tensioning of the control wires coupled to the slide assembly **30** and thereby resulting in a deflection of the sheath **90**.

More specifically, slide assembly **30** is coupled to respective proximal ends of a pair of control wires that extend substantially along the length of the sheath **90**, for example control wires **40** and **42** as shown in FIG. **2B**. A distal end (not shown) of each of the control wires **40**, **42** is coupled to a distal portion of the sheath **90**. The rotation of the knob **10** in one direction causes the slide assembly **30** to translate proximally within the housing **20** pulling one of the control wires (such as control wire **40**) to deflect the sheath **90** in a first direction, whereas the rotation of the knob **10** in an opposing direction causes the slide assembly **30** to translate distally within the housing **20** pulling the other of the control wires (such as control wire **42**) to deflect the sheath **90** in a second direction.

In one example as shown in FIG. **2B**, in order to allow the slide assembly **30** to separately impart a pulling force on

each of the two control wires, one of the two control wires (such as control wire **40**) is directly coupled to the slide assembly **30** whereas the other of the control wires (such as control wire **42**) is indirectly coupled to the slide assembly **30** via a direction reversing element **50** such as a pulley or a pin. In other words, a means for of coupling the distal ends of the wires to opposite sides of the slide is included in the handle, whereby motion of the slide in one direction will apply tension to one wire while motion of the slide in the other direction will apply tension to the other wire. As used herein, “directly coupled” is taken to mean that the proximal end of the wire is operably coupled (but not necessarily physically attached or integral with) to the slide without passing through an intermediate structure, while “indirectly coupled” is taken to mean that the proximal end of the wire is operably coupled (but not necessarily physically attached or integral with) to the slide after passing through an intermediate structure or element, such as a direction reversing element.

In a specific example, a proximal end of control wire **40** exits sheath **90** and is routed proximally through the slide assembly **30** to be coupled at or to a proximal face of the slide assembly **30**, i.e. proximally of the slide assembly. Thus, in this example, control wire **40** is “directly coupled” to slide assembly **30**. Similarly, a proximal end of control wire **42** exits sheath **90** and is routed proximally through the slide assembly **30** where it exits the slide assembly **30**. The control wire **42** is then passed around or through the direction reversing element and routed back distally so that it can be passed distally through the slide to be coupled at or to a distal face of the slide assembly **30**, i.e. distally of the slide assembly. Thus, in this example, control wire **42** is “indirectly coupled” to the slide assembly **30**. As used herein, the distal face of the slide assembly **30** may refer to a distal face of any portion of the slide assembly **30**. Similarly, the proximal face of the slide assembly **30** may refer to a proximal face of any portion of the slide assembly **30**. As an example, the control wires exit the sheath **90** along a portion of the handle **100** defined by the knob **10** to minimize any excessive angles and/or stress placed on the wire as it is coupled to the slide assembly **30**.

#### Overview of the Knob and Housing

As shown in FIG. **2B**, the housing **20** comprises an internal housing portion **20a** (also referred to as internal housing **20a** for conciseness) defining a lumen that is encased by an external or outer housing portion **20b** (also referred to as external or outer housing **20b** for conciseness). Similarly knob **10** that is coupled to the housing **20**, also comprise an inner knob portion **10a** (also referred to as inner knob **10a** for conciseness) defining a lumen there-through an external or outer knob portion **10b** (also referred to as external or outer knob **10b** for conciseness) that encases the inner knob **10a**. A means is provided to secure the inner knob **10a** to the inner housing **20a**. In one embodiment a portion of the inner knob is received within the inner housing to allow one or more pins **12** to be inserted transversally through the inner knob **10a** and the inner housing **20a** to secure them in place. The pins **12** may comprise a metal such as stainless steel. In a specific example, apertures or holes **23** may be provided in the inner housing **20a** and a circumferential groove **11** (as shown in FIG. **2C**), may be provided in a proximal portion of inner knob **10a**, each for receiving the pins **12**. The pins **12** lock the inner knob **10a** and inner housing **20a** together to prevent longitudinal displacement while permitting rotational movement with respect to each other. In other words, the inner knob **10a** is free to rotate with respect to inner housing **20a**, while maintaining trans-

lational coupling/locking of inner knob **10a** with the inner housing **20a**. In a specific example, the handle **100** comprises two pins **12** that couple the inner knob **10a** to the inner housing **20a**. In one example, the knob **10** is positioned at the distal end of the handle defining the distal direction (D) and the opposing end of housing **20** forms the proximal end of the handle defining the proximal direction (P), as marked in the drawings. In an alternate example a single aperture or hole **23** may be provided for receiving a pin **12**.

In one embodiment, as shown in FIG. 2C, the inner housing **20a** defines a lumen **24** there-through for housing the slide assembly **30** and to allow translation of the slide assembly **30** therein. The inner housing **20a** further comprises a window **26** which may guide the slide assembly **30** during translation and may also provide access to aid in coupling the control wires **40**, **42**, to the slide assembly **30**. In some embodiments the inner housing **20a** additionally comprises a groove or track **21a** to guide and limit the translation of the slide assembly **30** (shown in FIG. 4B). In one embodiment, both the inner housing **20a** and the outer housing **20b** may comprise a polymer. As a particular example, the inner housing **20a** comprises Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and the outer housing **20b** comprises polypropylene. In other embodiments, the housing **20** may comprise a metal.

In one example, the outer knob **10b** comprises inwardly extending projections that co-operatively engage with/fit into grooves within the inner knob **10a**. This allows the inner knob **10a** to be rotated along with the outer knob **10b**. Thus rotational motion of the outer knob **10b** is imparted to the inner knob **10a** and they can be operated as a single unit. In one embodiment as shown in FIGS. 2B and 2C the inner knob **10a** may be tapered towards the distal end. The inner knob **10a** and the outer knob **10b** may also comprise a polymer. As a particular example, the inner knob **10a** comprises DUPONT™ DELRIN® 100P and the outer knob **10b** comprises polypropylene.

In some embodiments, the outer knob **10b** may have an exterior comfort grip **15** disposed thereon, as shown in FIG. 1-2B. An example of a grip **15** is additionally shown in a cross-sectional view illustrated in FIG. 2D. The comfort grip **15** may comprise an elastomer layer that is over-molded onto a portion of the outer knob **10b**. In a particular example, the exterior comfort grip **15** comprises Santoprene® SSA 55 that is over-molded onto a portion of the outer knob **10b** that comprises polypropylene.

#### Overview of Slide Assembly

In a specific example as shown in FIG. 3A, the slide assembly **30** comprises a bolt **32** and an intermediate housing **38** comprising a carriage **34**. The carriage **34** comprises a carriage proximal face **34a** and a carriage distal face **34b**. Each of the control wires **40**, **42** that exit from sheath **90** pass through the carriage **34** with control wire **40** being operably coupled at or to the proximal face **34a** of the carriage **34** using a crimp **41**. Crimp **41** substantially abuts against the proximal face **34a** and ensures that as the slide assembly **30** translates proximally it pulls the wire **40** along with it. Similarly, the control wire **42** is operably coupled to carriage **34** using a crimp **43**. Crimp **43** substantially abuts against the distal face **34b** of the carriage **34** and ensures that as the carriage **34** translates distally it pulls control wire **42** along with it. As shown in FIG. 3B control wire **42** is initially routed proximally through the carriage **34** and is then looped around so that it passes distally through the carriage **34** to be coupled to the distal face **34b**. In some embodiments the control wires **40**, **42** may be pre-crimped. In other embodi-

ments the control wires **40**, **42** may be crimped post-assembly after being routed through the slide assembly **30**.

#### Example 1

##### A Two Part Slide Assembly

In one embodiment of slide assembly **30**, carriage **34** of the intermediate housing **38** may comprise multiple components that cooperatively engage or can be assembled to form the carriage **34**. As an example of this, as shown in FIG. 3C and cross-sectional view 3D, the carriage **34** may have base portion **34'** having grooves **35x**, **35y** and **35z** through which wires **40** and **42** may be positioned, and a cover portion or a wire retainer **34''** that engages with the base portion **34'** after the wires have been placed to form openings or passages **35x'**, **35y'** and **35z'** through which control wires **40**, **42** can slide. The cover portion **34''** may be detachably secured to the base portion **34'** for example using a snap fit arrangement. The cover portion **34''** may comprise downwardly extending projections or legs **36**, as shown in FIG. 3E, which are received within a groove **37** within the carriage base portion **34'**. Legs **36** may have tabs, such as snap-fit tabs, that may interlock with a surface of groove **37** to secure cover portion **34''** to base portion **34'**.

Additionally, as shown in FIG. 3E, the base portion may comprise a groove **35w** through which the control wires **40** and **42** may be routed after exiting the sheath **90** to assist in placement of the wires through each of the grooves **35x**, **35y** and **35z**. The cover portion **34''** may additionally comprise one or more teeth or ribs **35a** that interact with the grooves **35x**, **35y** and **35z** to partially form the passages or openings **35x'**, **35y'** and **35z'** to retain the wires therein. In one example, the cover portion **34''** comprises two ribs or teeth **35a**. In other embodiments the grooves may be positioned within the cover portion **34''**, or still in other embodiments grooves may be positioned within both the base portion **34'** and the cover portion **34''** as shown in FIG. 3E. In other words, either the base portion **34'** and/or the cover portion **34''** may receive wires **40**, **42** and abut to form openings **35x'**, **35y'** and **35z'** within which wires can travel longitudinally. In one example, as shown, control wire **42** may be routed through openings or passages **35x'** and **35z'** that are located towards the exterior or opposing lateral edges of the slide assembly **30** to prevent excessive stress or strain on the control wire **42** and may help prevent the slide assembly **30** from rotating within the inner housing **20a** (Whereas wire **40** is routed through opening or passage **35y'**). More specifically, the control wire **42** is routed proximally through the slide assembly **30** through passage **35x'**, wrapped around the pulley and routed distally through the slide assembly **30** through passage **35z** to be coupled to the distal face of the carriage **34**. In other embodiments, wires **42** and **40** may be routed through any of the openings or passages within the slide.

In some embodiments for example in the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 3A-3F, the slide assembly **30** comprises a channel **39** [shown in FIG. 3F] that extends through the bolt **32** as well as through the carriage **34** to allow a portion of the sheath **90** to be routed there-through. In a specific example, the sheath **90** extends through substantially the entire length of the handle **100** including the knob **10** as well as the housing **20**.

#### Example 2

##### Integrally Formed Slide Assembly

Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 3G, the base portion **34'** and cover portion **34''** may be formed integrally with one

another. In other words, the carriage 34 may be of unitary construction and is formed of a single component. Similar to the embodiment described previously, the carriage 34 may comprise three channels or openings 35x', 35y', and 35z' through which wires 40 and 42 can be threaded respectively as shown in the cross-sectional view of FIG. 3H. In one example, control wire 42 is routed through openings 35x' and 35y' and control wire 40 is routed through opening 35z', in a manner similar to the one described herein above.

#### Alternative Embodiments of Slide Assembly

As discussed above, slide assembly 30 of handle 100 (as shown in FIG. 4A) comprises a bolt 32 having an externally threaded arrangement which is received within the knob 10 having a corresponding internally threaded arrangement. As shown in FIGS. 4B and 4C, this allows the knob 10 to translate the carriage 34 of the slide assembly 30 as it is rotated. In one example, the external thread of the bolt 32 may be in the form of a helical thread 33a that co-operatively engages with an internal helical thread 13 the inner knob 10a. In some examples, the helical thread 33a may be a continuous external thread as shown in FIG. 3F and FIGS. 4B-4C. This may provide more surface contact between the thread 33a of bolt 32 and internal thread 13 of inner knob 10a. This may enhance the friction between the bolt 32 and the inner handle and may allow for enhanced control. After the knob 10 has been rotated the enhanced friction may aid in maintaining the position of the knob 10 with respect to the housing to retain the sheath 90 at its desired deflection. Alternatively, the bolt 32 may have a discontinuous thread along its length. In some embodiments, the slide assembly 30, including bolt 32 is formed from a polymer. More particularly, in one example the slide assembly 30 comprises Dupont™ Dekin® 100P. Alternatively, the slide assembly 30 may comprise a thermoplastic. In still other embodiments, the slide assembly may comprise a metal. In some embodiments bolt 32 of the slide assembly 30 may have a rough exterior surface to maintain frictional engagement with the inner knob 10a. In some embodiments, bolt 32 with external threads 33a is coated with a lubricant such as a fluorocarbon gel 807. In one embodiment, the exterior thread of the bolt 32 may have tapered edges that form an overhang or the thread may have beveled which may facilitate manufacturing of the slide assembly 30 for example through molding.

#### Overview of the Direction Reversing Element

As mentioned above, wire 42 is passed through a direction reversing element prior to being coupled to the slide assembly 30. In a specific example, as shown in FIG. 5A, the wire 42 as it exits the sheath 90 is passed in a proximal direction through the carriage 34 and then around a direction reversing element 50' so that it can be passed distally through the carriage 34 to be coupled to the distal face 34b of the carriage 34. In one specific embodiment, the direction reversing element comprises a pin. In another specific embodiment, as shown, the direction reversing element comprises a pulley assembly 50 comprising a pulley 52, also shown in the cross-sectional view of FIG. 5G. The pulley assembly 50 maybe coupled to the inner housing 20a using a snap fit. More specifically, with reference to FIG. 5A, the wire 42 as it exits proximally from carriage 34, it is routed over the pulley assembly 50 around the pulley 52 and passed distally through carriage 34 to be coupled to its distal face 34b. This is also illustrated in FIGS. 5B and 5C.

#### Example 1

##### Pulley Assembly

In one specific embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 5A-5B and 5D, the pulley assembly 50 comprises height guide 54

that helps maintain or secure the control wire 42 around the pulley 52. The height guide 54 may prevent the control wire from slipping or slide off the pulley 52 by maintaining its position along the plane of the pulley 52. In one example, the pulley 52 may comprise a groove or slot along its circumference to allow the control wire 42 to remain in place. The groove or slot 52' functions to guide and maintain the control wire 42 around the pulley 52. Additionally a pulley guide 56 may be provided that is substantially adjacent to and circumferentially surrounds at least a portion of the pulley 52. The control wire 42 is guided around the pulley so that it is positioned between the pulley 52 and the pulley guide 56. The pulley guide 56 functions to guide and trap the control wire 42 around the pulley 52 in order to maintain its position. Thus, the height guide 54 and the pulley guide 56 help to retain the control wire 42 about the pulley. As illustrated in FIG. 5E, the pulley guide 56 may additionally comprise teeth or projections 56a that additionally restrict the movement of the control wire 42 to further reduce the chances of misalignment of the control wire 42 and prevent the control wire 42 from falling off the pulley 52. The teeth or projections 56a extend from the pulley guide 56 inwardly towards the pulley 52 to control movement of the control wire 42, as shown in FIG. 5E. By providing one or more projections 56a between the pulley guide 56 and the pulley 52, the amount of friction between the control wire 42 and the pulley guide 56 is increased. In some examples, this may allow the pulley 52 to function as a pin. In some embodiments, each of the pulley 52, height guide 54 and the pulley guide 56 may be separate components or may be formed integrally with the pulley assembly 50, as shown. In one specific example as shown in FIGS. 5A-5E, and in the cross-sectional view shown in FIG. 5F, the pulley 52 is mounted on a pin 53 of the pulley assembly 50. A washer 55a and bolt 55b may be used to affix the pulley 52 to the pulley assembly 50. The pulley assembly 50 may co-operatively engage with the inner housing 20a. In one example, the washer 55a may comprise stainless steel and bolt 55b may be a self-threading screw that comprises steel.

In one embodiment, the pulley assembly 50 is detachably coupled to the inner housing 20a of the handle 100. In one example, the pulley assembly 50 is coupled to the inner housing 20a using a friction fit. More specifically, the pulley assembly 50 is coupled to the housing 20 using a snap fit arrangement. In one example, the pulley assembly 50 may comprise four legs 57 (two on each side of the pulley assembly 50), with each of the four legs 57 having laterally extending projections 57a that engage with corresponding openings 25 within the inner housing 20a, as shown in FIG. 5D. In one example, the pulley assembly 50 may be coupled to the inner housing 20a, after the sheath 90 is inserted along the inner housing 20a. The sheath 90 may be coupled to a hub 80 which may also be partially positioned within the inner housing 20a. In one example the hub 80 comprises a snap fit 85 for engaging with a hub cap 85b. In one example, the hub 80 comprises ribs 83 and one or more keys that co-operatively engage or lock with corresponding grooves 27 within inner housing 20a. This provides a rotational locking mechanism that prevents rotational displacement of the sheath 90 with respect to the handle 100. Once the sheath 90 with hub 80 have been positioned within the inner housing 20a, the projections of the pulley assembly 50 may then co-operatively engage with openings 25 within the inner housing 20a. This may allow the hub 80 to be locked longitudinally so that the longitudinal movement of the sheath 90 with respect to the inner housing 20a is limited. Thus in some embodiments, the control handle 100 provides

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both a rotational locking mechanism as well as a longitudinal locking mechanism for the sheath 90. In some embodiments, the hub 80 includes a port 84 that extends from the hub 80 and is encased within the outer housing 20b. In some embodiments, the pulley assembly 50 including the pulley 52 may comprise a biocompatible material such as a polymer. In one example, the polymer is Dupont™ Delrin®. In a specific example, the pulley assembly 50 comprises Dupont™ Delrin® 100P.

## Example 2

## Pin

In an alternate example, the direction reversing element may comprise a pin or other structure for routing or redirecting an elongate element such as a pull wire. In such an example, the wire 42, as it exits proximally from carriage 34, may be routed over and/or around the pin and passed distally through carriage 34 to be coupled to its distal face 34b of the carriage 34. In a specific example, the pin extends perpendicularly to the plane in which control wire 42 travels. In some embodiments, the pin is positioned proximally relative to the slide assembly 30. For example, the pin may be coupled to a proximal portion of the handle assembly 100. Alternatively, the pin may be positioned on the slide assembly 30 or be coupled to the slide assembly 30. In embodiments where a pin is used, the control wire 42 that is routed proximally from the carriage 34 may be looped around the pin so it can be routed distally to be coupled to the distal face 34b of the carriage 34.

## Slack Limiting/Containing Element

In an embodiment of the present invention, one or more slack limiting or containing elements 60 may be provided within the handle 100 that may be coupled to one or both of the control wires 40, 42. In a specific example, a slack limiting element 60 is provided that allows frictional engagement of control wire 42 to limit or contain slack to a portion of the control wire 42. In one example, the slack limiting or containing element 60 is coupled to the pulley assembly 50, as shown in FIG. 5A.

## Serpentine Friction Device

In one specific embodiment, the slack limiting or containing element 60 may comprise a serpentine friction device 60A as shown by FIGS. 4D-4F and FIGS. 5A-5E. The serpentine friction device 60A comprises pins 61 (as shown in FIG. 5D) that extend perpendicularly to the path of the control wire 42 as shown in FIG. 5E-5F and FIG. 6A. As further shown in FIGS. 6A-6B, the control wire 42 is directed or weaved through spaces, gaps or openings 61s defined by the pins 61 and held in place by the pins 61. The serpentine friction device 60A may comprise pins 61 that are off-centred from each other (for example laterally offset) and may partially overlap each other with respect to the longitudinal axis of the control wire 42. In a specific example the serpentine friction device 60A comprises three pins 61. The two outer pins 61(a) and 61(c) may be positioned such that they are off-axis from a central pin 61(b), as illustrated in FIG. 6B. As further illustrated in FIGS. 6A-6B, in a specific example, the serpentine friction device comprises pins that are attached to each other along a top portion 66. In other embodiments, the serpentine friction device 60A may comprise ribs or raised surfaces with which the wire frictionally engages. Control wire 42 may be weaved through the ribs such that it frictionally engages the ribs.

In another example, as shown in FIGS. 7A, 7B and 7C, the serpentine friction device 60A may comprise two por-

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tions a base portion 62 and a top portion 66 with the pins 61 extending between the base portion 62 and the top portion 66. The control wire 42 may be threaded through openings 61s between each of the pins and the top portion 66 may be used to secure control wire 42 in place. Alternatively, each of the pins 61 are formed integrally with the base portion 62 and top portion 66, respectively and control wire 42 may be threaded through openings 65 prior to being coupled to the slide assembly 30. Still furthermore, the pins 61 may only be attached to a base portion 62.

## Biased Friction Device

In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the slack limiting or containing element 60 comprises a friction device that is biased 60B as shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B. The biased friction device 60B may be coupled to the pulley assembly 50 that is operable to co-operatively engage with the inner housing 20a. In one example, the biased friction device 60B may be coupled to the pulley assembly 50 via a snap fit arrangement. The friction device 60B comprises a friction block 63 and clip 64 coupled to the friction block 63. The friction block 63 may define an opening 63a to receive the clip 64. The clip 64 may be biased towards the friction block 63. As mentioned previously, one or both of the control wires 40, 42 may be coupled to a biased friction device 60B. In one example, control wire 42 passes through the biased friction device 60B such that it is held between the clip 64 and the friction block 63. In one example, clip 64 comprises a spring biased mechanism. In some embodiments, the friction block 63 may comprise a polymer. In other embodiments the friction block 63 may comprise an elastomer and the clip 64 may comprise metal. In one example, the friction block 63 comprises rubber and the clip comprises a wire band and friction may be created between the wire band and the rubber. In some embodiments the bias mechanism of the clip 64, for e.g. spring may be adjustable or tunable.

## Resilient Friction Device

In still another embodiment the friction device may comprise a resilient friction device 60C for frictionally engaging the control wire 42. In one example the resilient friction device 60C may comprise an elastomer block 67a as shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B. In one embodiment the elastomer block 67a may comprise a rubber block. The elastomer block 67a may define a slit 67b extending longitudinally along its length thereof. A control wire, for example, control wire 42 may be guided within the opening of slit 67b. The slit 67b may define two downwardly extending legs 68 of the elastomer block 67a. The control wire 42 may be frictionally engaged by the downwardly extending legs 68 and held between the legs 68.

## Slide Restricting or Limiting Element

## Example 1

## Track within the Handle Housing

In some embodiments, the inner housing 20a is configured to guide the slide assembly 30 along a linear path within the inner housing 20a. In one example as shown earlier in FIGS. 3E and 4B, the inner housing 20a comprises a groove or track 21a that runs substantially along the length of the inner housing 20a. The slide assembly 30 may comprise a raised projection 31a (see, for example, FIG. 3E) along the base of the slide assembly 30 that co-operatively engages within the track 21a to aid in maintaining linear translation of the slide assembly 30 along the track 21a.



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The track **21a** may additionally function as a slide stop to restrict the movement of the slide assembly **30** to allow for a desired deflection of the sheath **90**. In other words the length of the track **21a** restricts the distance the slide assembly **30** may travel in a given direction (either in the proximal and/or distal direction) which may be used to restrict the amount of deflection of the sheath **90**. The groove or track **21a** defines an end wall **21a'** on each of its two opposed ends as shown in FIGS. 4B and 10A. Once the raised projection **31a** of the slide assembly **30** reaches the end of the track it abuts against the wall **21a'** at the end of the groove or track **21a** stopping the slide assembly **30** (As shown in FIG. 10a, the groove or track **21a** functions as a slide stop in the absence of a tubular slide stop **21b** discussed further herein below). FIGS. 10a and 10b illustrate grooves **21a** of different lengths and as such the distance traveled by the slide assembly **30** is different for each of the embodiments shown in FIGS. 10a and 10b.

In a further alternative, an adjustable length stopper may be provided that is coupled to the track **21a** (it may engage with the track **21a** using a snap fit arrangement or may be coupled thereto using any other means such as friction fit or glue). The adjustable length stopper may comprise an arm extends out and can engage with the slide assembly **30** thus preventing translation of the slide assembly **30**. In another example as shown in FIG. 10c, the adjustable length stopper may comprise a pin **21z** that may be inserted at the end of the groove or track **21a** [for example inside the groove of FIG. 10b] next to wall **21a'** to shorten the length of the track. In other words the pin **21z** is provided for interacting with the track **21a** to change the length of the track **21a**. In some embodiments the pin **21z** may be inserted within the track **21a** proximal to the slide assembly **30**. In other embodiments, the pin **21z** may be inserted within the track **21a** distal to the slide assembly **30**. Still further, the adjustable length stopper may in the form of a block or an arm that may be affixed within the track and effectively functions to shorten the length of the track **21a**.

## Example 2

## Tubular Slide Stop

In some embodiments, the slide restricting element comprises a tubular slide stop **21b** as shown in FIGS. 2A-2C, 4B-4C, 5A, 5D and 10D. As an example, the tubular slide stop **21b** is mounted over the sheath **90** on a proximal side of the slide assembly **30**. In some embodiments, the tubular slide stop **21b** may comprise a piece of hard or rigid tubing that abuts against a hub of the sheath and may comprise notches to allow engagement therewith and with the inner housing **20a**. In one example, a glue joint may be provided between the tubular slide stop **21b** and the hub on which it is mounted. In some embodiments, the surface contact between the tubular slide stop **21b** and hub **80** may be enhanced for adhering the tubular slide stop **21b** to the hub. In some embodiments, the tubular slide stop **21b** may have additional notches for interacting with pulley assembly **50** and inner housing **20a**. In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 4B and FIG. 10d, the tubular slide stop **21b** may abut against and/or interact with the pulley assembly **50**. In other embodiments, the tubular slide stop **21b** may be mounted over the sheath and may not be affixed. The tubular slide stop **21b** may comprise a relatively flexible or soft/resilient material such as low-density polyethylene (LDPE). In some embodiments the tubular slide stop **21b** may comprise a relatively harder or more rigid material. In a specific

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example, the tubular slide stop **21b** comprises a high-density polyethylene (HDPE). Alternatively, the tubular slide stop may comprise stainless steel. In one example, the tubular slide stop **21b** comprises a cylinder. Alternatively, the tubular slide stop **21b** is formed from a segment of a cylinder. In some embodiments, the inner diameter of the tubular slide stop **21b** may be larger than the outer diameter of the sheath **90** over which it is mounted. The tubular slide stop defines a distal wall **21b'** that interacts with slide assembly **30** to stop it.

In still other embodiments as shown in FIG. 10e, the tubular slide stop **21b** may be in the form of a collar **21y** (defining a proximal wall **21y'**) that fits over the bolt **32** of the slide assembly **30** on a distal side of the slide assembly **30**. Alternatively, the range of motion the slide assembly **30** may be altered by shortening or increasing the length of the bolt **32** of the slide assembly **30**. In a further alternative, the tubular slide stop **21b** may be formed as a part of the pulley assembly **50** and may extend there—from into the inner housing **20a**.

## Example 3

## A Bar Extending Across the Inner Housing

In alternative embodiments as shown in FIG. 10f, the slide stop or slide limiting or restricting feature may comprise a bar **21c** extending laterally across the inner housing **20a**. In other words, the bar **21c** extends across the width of the inner housing **20a**. The bar **21c** may be positioned between the slide assembly **30** and the pulley assembly **50** with the bar defining a distal wall **21c'**.

## Example 4

## The Slide Stop Comprises a Rivet

In some embodiments, as shown in FIG. 10g, the slide stop may comprise a rivet **21d**. Alternatively, the slide stop may be in the form of a pin or a screw. The rivet **21d** is positioned through an opening within and the groove or track **21a** within the inner housing **20a** and extends into the lumen of the inner housing **20a** in the form a projection that extends vertically up. The rivet **21d** may be secured to the inner housing through a friction fit. The rivet **21d** is positioned in the path of the slide assembly **30** and functions to restrict its movement. Alternatively, rivet **21d** may be coupled to a secondary component such as a block that is positioned within the inner housing **20a** and functions to block the slide assembly **30**.

Alternatively, an actuator may be provided on the handle that allows adjustment of the slide limiting feature by the user prior to or during use so that the maximum radius of curvature of the sheath **90** in either one or both directions may be adjusted. In some embodiments the actuator may be in the form of a knob or a button.

## Example 5

## Slide Stop is an Extension of the Pulley Assembly

In a still further alternative, the slide restricting component or slide stop may comprise an extension **21e** of the pulley assembly **50**, as shown in FIG. 10h that extends distally into the lumen of the inner housing **20a**.

## Control Wires

In some embodiments, control wires **40**, **42** comprise a metal. More specifically, in one example the wires **40**, **42** comprise stainless steel. In some embodiments, the wires **40**, **42** comprise a drawn 300-series stainless steel wire. In some 5 embodiments, at least one of the control wires **40**, **42** comprise a round wire. In other embodiments, at least one of the control wires **40**, **42** comprise a flat wire which may be a rectangular wire. In one specific embodiment, the wires **40**, **42** comprise stainless steel 304V. In one example, wires **40**, **42** have a cross-section of about 0.004"×0.015". In another 10 example, wires **40**, **42** have a cross-section of about 0.004"×0.012".

## Crimps

As shown in FIGS. **11A** and **11B**, in some embodiments 15 the crimps **41**, **43** may comprise an adjustable crimp. In one example, the adjustable crimp may comprise a nut and bolt assembly. In one embodiment, the adjustable crimp may comprise a bolt or screw **48** with external threads that co-operatively engage with internal threads within the nut 20 **46**. A cylindrical crimper part **41'**, **43'** is held partially within the screw **48**. The initial length of the wires **40** and **42** may be adjusted by adjusting the position of the screw **48** relative to the nut **46**. In some embodiments one or more of the openings **35x'**, **35y'** and **35z'** within the carriage **34** may have a diameter sufficient to accommodate the bolt or screw **48**. In other embodiments, crimps **41**, **43** may not be adjustable crimps.

## Sheath and Hub

In some embodiments, sheath **90** may extend through the 30 handle **100** from the proximal to the distal end of handle **100** as shown in FIGS. **2A-2C**. This is additionally illustrated in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **4B-4C**. In one embodiment, the sheath **90** is coupled to a hub **80** at its proximal end as additionally shown in FIGS. **2C** and **5D**. The hub has a side-port **84** defining an opening there-through. In one 35 example, the side-port **84** may be angled. In one embodiment, the side-port **84** may be at an angle of about 60° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the hub **80**. In other embodiments, any other suitable angle may be used. As shown in FIG. **2C**, the side-port is connected to a stopcock **92** for example a 3-way stopcock via tubing **94** which in one 40 example may comprise polyurethane tubing. The angled side-port **84** may enhance usability of the handle **100** by ensuring that the side-port **84** and the stopcock **92** coupled thereto remain out of the way of the user, during use of the handle **100**. In some examples, the side-port **84** may be used as a point of reference in order to orient the sheath **90** distal tip. In one example, the opening defined by the side port may allow physicians to inject fluid for e.g. saline or contrast 45 through the sheath during the procedure. In one example, delivery of contrast from the side-port may allow for imaging during use, where the steerable handle assembly **100** is used to access a region of tissue within the patient's body.

In some embodiments the hub **80** may be encased within 55 the outer housing **20b** as shown in FIGS. **1**, **2A-2C**, **5D** and cross-sectional views **4B-4C**. An end cap **20c** may be used to secure hub **80** within the inner housing **20a**. In one embodiment, the end cap **20c** may comprise a polymer. In a specific example, the end cap **20c** comprises polypropylene. 60 The sheath hub **80** may be operable to receive a dilator for insertion into the sheath.

## Locking Mechanism

In one embodiment, a locking mechanism may be provided to lock the position of the handle knob **10** with respect 65 to the housing **20**, in order to maintain a specified angle of deflection of the sheath tip. In one embodiment a slider lock

may be provided. In other embodiments friction fit or frictional engagement between the threads **13** of the inner knob **10a** and the threads of the bolt **32** of the slide assembly **30** (as shown in FIGS. **4B** and **4C**) may provide sufficient 5 frictional force in order to maintain the position of the knob **10** to aid in maintaining the desired deflection of the sheath **90**. In one example, the slide assembly **30** including the bolt **32** and carriage **34** may have a surface finish that provides sufficient friction to maintain the desired deflection and 10 hence the position of the sheath distal end. In one example, the slide assembly **30** and/or the lumen of the internally threaded knob **10** may have a rough surface finish to enhance the friction between the two. In one example, both the inner knob **10a** and the slide assembly **30** comprise Dupont™ 15 Delrin® 100P as noted hereinabove.

Additionally, in some embodiments as shown in FIG. **2C**, a chamfer or groove **16** may be provided within the inner knob **10a**, at the interface between the inner knob **10a** and the inner housing **20a** to allow a resistance or frictional 20 element such as an o-ring **16'** to be placed therein. This may enhance friction between the inner knob **10a** and the inner housing **20a** to maintain the position of the inner knob **10a** with respect to the inner housing **20a** after it has been rotated. In other words, the o-ring **16'** allows for retention of 25 the curve of the sheath **90** after it has been steered or deflected. In one embodiment, the o-ring may comprise a polymer. In other embodiments the o-ring may comprise a Nitrile. In a specific embodiment, the o-ring may comprise BUNA-N. In another example, the o-ring comprises a fluoroelastomer such as Viton®. In some such embodiments, a lubricant or dampening grease may be applied to the o-ring to dampen noise or in other words to prevent squeaking as 30 the inner knob **10a** is rotated with respect to the inner housing **20a**. In a particular example the lubricant comprises a synthetic hydrocarbon grease such as Nyogel 767A. Alternatively, a washer, for example a Teflon washer may be inserted over the inner knob **10a** at the interface between the 35 outer knob **10b** and the inner housing **20a** to reduce friction. In some additional embodiments, one or more o-rings **28'** may be provided as shown in FIG. **2C** that are received within one or more grooves **28** within the inner housing that provide an interface or a seal between the inner housing **20a** and the outer housing **20b**. In some embodiments, one of the 40 grooves **28** may be formed partially within the inner housing **20a** and partially within a component within the inner housing **20a**, such as within a segment of the pulley assembly **50**.

## Overview of the Operation of the Handle Assembly

In use, the sheath **90** may be inserted within the vascu- 45 lature of a patient's body and advanced to a target location. The handle **100** may then be manipulated to allow the user to deflect a distal portion of the sheath **90** in the desired direction. In one broad embodiment, a rotational mechanism is provided that allows rotational movement of the knob **10** 50 in one direction to allow longitudinal movement of the slide assembly **30** in one direction within the inner housing **20a** (away from a neutral or starting position) to place one of the control wires **40**, **42** in tension. This allows the sheath distal end to be deflected in a first direction. Whereas, rotation of the knob **10** in a second direction releases the tension in that 55 control wire and allows the sheath **90** to return to its neutral position. Further rotation of the knob in the second direction allows the slide assembly **30** to translate linearly or longitudinally in the other (opposing) direction within the inner housing **20a** allowing the other of the two control wires **40**, **42** to be placed in tension. This allows the sheath distal end 60 to be deflected in a second direction.

More specifically, with reference to FIG. 4D, handle assembly 100 is shown with the slide assembly 30 positioned in the neutral position. As the handle knob 10 is rotated in a first direction (for example clockwise) as shown in FIG. 4E, the internal threads 13 of the internal knob 10a [illustrated previously in FIGS. 4B and 4C] engage with external threads 33a of bolt 32 of the slide assembly 30. As shown in FIG. 4E, rotation of the knob 10 translates the slide assembly 30 including carriage 34 linearly in a proximal direction (P) within the internal housing 20a. In other words the slide assembly 30 moves longitudinally towards the proximal end (shown by direction d2) of the handle 100. As the carriage 34 moves proximally within the internal housing the proximal face 34a of the carriage 34 abuts against the crimp 41. As the knob 10 is rotated further in the clock-wise direction, movement of the carriage 34 causes the crimp 41 to translate proximally, pulling control wire 40 and placing it in tension. As the control wire 40 is placed in tension it causes a deflection in a distal end portion of the sheath 90 to which it is coupled, thus steering the sheath 90 in a first direction in a desired plane. In other words, as control wire 40 is pulled taut and placed in tension, as shown in FIG. 4E, it allows the curvature of the sheath tip to change. A deflection of the distal end of the sheath 90 in a first direction may be observed. Furthermore, as wire 40 is placed in tension, control wire 42 remains in a neutral or relaxed state. Additionally, as the carriage 34 moves towards the proximal end of the handle 100 upon rotation of the knob 10, slack may be created in control wire 42.

Similarly, as the knob 10 is rotated in a second direction (for example in a counter-clockwise direction) as shown in FIG. 4F, the internal threads 13 of the internal knob 10a [previously illustrated in FIGS. 4B and 4C] engage with external threads 33a of the bolt 32 of the slide assembly 30. As shown in FIG. 4F, rotation of the knob 10 causes the slide assembly 30 and thus carriage 34 to translate linearly within the internal housing 20a in a distal direction (D). As the carriage 34 moves distally, the strain or tension in the wire 40 is released and a gradual reduction in the distal end deflection of the sheath 90 is observed. The sheath 90 may reach its neutral position where no stresses are observed in either wire 40 or 42.

As the carriage 34 moves further distally within the internal housing 20a, the distal face 34b of the carriage 34 abuts against crimp 43. As knob 10 is rotated further counter-clockwise, the translational movement of carriage 34 results in translation of the crimp 43, pulling the control wire 42 and placing it in tension as shown in FIG. 4F. As the control wire 42 is placed in tension it causes a deflection in the distal end portion of the sheath or catheter 90 to which it is coupled, thus steering the sheath 90 in a second direction. In one embodiment, the sheath 90 may be manipulated in a second direction that is within the same plane as the first direction. In other embodiments sheath 90 may be deflected in a separate plane.

#### Operation of Slack Limiting or Containing Element

As mentioned above, in some embodiments, a means may be provided for preventing or limiting any slack created in control wire 42 from traveling to the segment of control wire 42 that is in contact with the pulley 52. As outlined above in FIG. 4E, as knob 10 is rotated in a clockwise direction, carriage 34 travels proximally placing tension on control wire 40 while releasing tension from control wire 42. In some embodiments, a slack limiting or containing element 60 may be provided to limit or contain any slack in control wire 42 as tension is removed from the wire 42 (or in other words during reverse manipulation of the control wire 42).

In some embodiments, the slack limiting or containing element 60 engages a proximal portion of the control wire 42. Similarly, as knob 10 is rotated in a counterclockwise direction as shown previously in FIG. 4F, the carriage 34 travels distally placing tension on control wire 42 and releasing control wire 40 from tension. In one embodiment, a slack limiting or containing element 60 may be provided to limit or contain slack in control wire 40. In some embodiments, the slack limiting or containing element 60 may also limit or contain any slack in wires 40, 42 due to compression of the shaft of the steerable sheath 90 during use. In some embodiments of the present invention the slack limiting or containing element may frictionally engage either one of the control wires 40, 42. In some embodiments, each of the pull or control wires 40, 42 may be guided through a slack limiting or containing element 60 to reduce slack in a segment of the wires 40, 42 or to direct slack away towards a specified direction.

In some embodiments as described above, the slack limiting or containing element 60 is coupled to the pulley assembly 50 and affects control wire 42 that passes through it. The slack limiting or containing element 60 functions to prevent any slack generated in wire 42 from traveling to or affecting the segment of wire 42 that is positioned around the pulley 52. Thus, the segment of control wire 42 positioned around the pulley remains substantially taut preventing control wire 42 from slipping from around the pulley 52. In one example, the slack limiting or containing element comprises a serpentine friction device 60A as illustrated in FIGS. 4D-4F. The serpentine friction device is further illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5E, 6A-6B and 7A-7C as described previously.

#### Operation of the Serpentine Friction Device

In one embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4F a slack limiting or containing element 60 is used that may encourage any slack created in wire 42 to travel distally (shown by direction d1) through its opening or passage within the slide assembly 30. In other words any slack in the control wire 42 or in other words, the slackened control wire 42, moves distally with respect to the carriage 34 through its respective opening. This may help prevent slack from affecting the segment of control wire 42 around the pulley 52. Thus, the slack limiting or containing element 60 may prevent excess slack in the wire around the pulley 52 and may help reduce the risk of the control wire 42 from derailing from the pulley 52. In some embodiments, where the pulley 52 has a groove to guide control wire 42 around pulley 52, the slack limiting or containing element 60 may function to maintain the control wire 42 in position.

In one example, the handle or device 100 includes a serpentine friction device 60A as outlined herein above and as illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5E, 6A-6B and 7A-7C. The serpentine friction device 60A as further illustrated in FIG. 4E, allows for one-way travel of the wire. The wire can travel in one direction (e.g. d1, distal direction) with greater ease than in the second direction (proximal direction d2). When the knob 10 is rotated clockwise, wire 40 is placed in tension, and slack is created in control wire 42. The serpentine friction device 60A prevents control wire 42 from slipping or traveling proximally, thus the segment of control wire 42 around the pulley 52 remains taut. In other words tension is maintained in the segment of control wire 42 around the pulley 52 which minimizes the risk of control wire 42 from derailing from the pulley 52. In other words friction provided by the serpentine friction device 60A restricts movement of the control wire 42 in the proximal direction and ensures any slack in control wire 42 is guided distally. The friction between control wire 42 and pins 61 is

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sufficient such that in the absence of an active pull force on the control wire 42, the control wire 42 cannot overcome the force of friction. Thus, control wire 42 cannot travel in the proximal direction as shown in FIG. 4E and any slack created in wire 42 travels in the distal direction d1 through its respective opening. However, when tension is applied on the control wire 42 as shown in FIG. 4F upon counter-clockwise rotation of the knob 10 (after the slide assembly 30 has reached its neutral position), sufficient force is applied such that it overcomes the force of friction present between wire 42 and pins 61 thus allowing movement of the wire around the pulley 52 to allow control wire 42 to be placed in tension. Control wire 42 is actively pulled in the distal direction d1.

## Operation of the Biased Friction Device

In one embodiment the slack limiting or containing element comprises a biased friction device 60B comprising a friction block 63 and clip 64 as described herein above with respect to FIGS. 8A and 8B. During operation, when the knob 10 is rotated clockwise tension is placed on control wire 40 through proximal movement of slide assembly 30 from its neutral position and slack is generated in control wire 42. In the absence of tension applied to control wire 42 the force exerted by the friction block 63 and clip 64 is sufficient to prevent proximal movement of the control wire 42 such that slack created in control wire 42 cannot be transmitted to the segment of control wire 42 around the pulley 52. In other words the segment of wire 42 around the pulley 52 remains in tension. However, upon counter-clockwise rotation of the knob the slide assembly 30 moves distally back to its neutral position and upon further counter-clockwise rotation of the knob, the slide assembly 30 moves distally from its neutral position and force is applied to wire 42. When sufficient force is applied to wire 42 distally, such that the applied force is greater than the frictional force exerted by friction device 60B onto control wire 42, the control wire 42 can translate longitudinally under tension. In one example, the control wire 42 can translate longitudinally in a distal direction under counter clockwise rotation of the knob 10. In summation, the longitudinal movement of the control wire 42 in a proximal direction may be prevented under clockwise rotation of the dial as control wire 42 is released from tension and control wire 40 is placed in tension. Thus, slack generated in control wire 42 can be guided away from the pulley using the biased friction device 60B, minimizing the risk of control wire 42 falling off from the pulley 52.

## Operation of Resilient Friction Device

Similar to the operation of the biased friction device 60B described above, as shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B, the resilient friction device 60C comprising elastomer block 67a frictionally engages the control wire 42 within the slit 67b between legs 68 of the elastomer block 67a. The friction device 60C permits distal movement of control wire 42 under tension as the slide assembly moves distally, but provides a sufficient frictional force such that the wire control wire 42 is unable to move longitudinally in a proximal direction when it is in a relaxed state during proximal movement of the slide assembly 30. Thus, when control wire 42 is inactive (not under tension), the segment of control wire 42 around the pulley 52 still remains taut as slack is not transmitted to this segment. This is a result of the frictional forces imparted on control wire 42 by the resilient friction device 60C.

## General Overview of Operation of the Handle Assembly

In one embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 4A-4C, the control handle 100 may allow the bi-directional deflection of the

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sheath 90. In one example, in the neutral position the carriage 34 may be positioned distal of the center of the inner housing 20a. In such an example, a sheath tip curvature in the range of about 0-180° may be achieved when the knob 10 is rotated in a clockwise direction and about 0-90° sheath tip curvature may be achieved when the knob 10 is rotated in a counter-clockwise direction. In one embodiment, a left-hand tip response may be observed with a clock-wise or right hand knob rotation. In other embodiments, a right-hand tip response may be observed with a clock-wise or right hand knob rotation. The degree of curvature that is achieved in each direction may be adjustable by changing the neutral or starting position of the slide assembly 30 in combination with a slide limiting element for limiting the range of translation of the slide assembly 30. In some embodiments, the sheath may be deflected to about 270 degrees in at least one of the two deflection directions. In other embodiments a greater than 270 degree curvature may be achieved.

## Mechanism for Adjustable Handle Stroke Using a Slide Limiting Element

## Example 1

## Slide Limiting Element is the Track

As outlined above, the track 21a within the inner housing 20a can additionally function as a slide stop to restrict the movement of the slide assembly 30 to allow for a desired deflection of the sheath 90. As shown in FIG. 10a, once the slide assembly 30 (for example a raised projection 31a of the slide assembly 30 shown in FIG. 3E) reaches the end of the track it abuts against a wall 21a' at the end of the groove or track 21a, thereby stopping or limiting linear motion of the slide assembly.

In some embodiments, the length of the track 21a may be adjustable to alter the degree of deflection that may be provided in the sheath 90 using the handle 100. Thus in some embodiments a shorter track 21a may be provided in the inner housing 20a as shown in FIG. 10a, providing a shorter translation distance for the slide assembly 30 resulting in a more limited range of motion for the sheath 90. In other words the sheath 90 is provided with a reduced maximum deflection angle or stroke length. The track 21a may be shortened through insertion of a pin 21z as shown in FIG. 10c. Once a portion of the slide assembly 30 abuts against the pin 21z, the pin 21z prevents further translation of the slide assembly. In other embodiments a longer track 21a may be provided in the inner housing 20a as shown in FIG. 10b, providing a longer translation distance for the slide assembly 30 resulting in a wider range of motion for the sheath 90. In other words the sheath 90 may be provided with a greater maximum deflection angle or stroke length. In general, the length of the track 21a may restrict the distance the slide assembly 30 can travel in a given direction (either in the proximal and/or distal direction) which may be used to restrict the amount of deflection of the sheath 90.

In one specific example, the slide stop may be positioned proximal to the slide assembly 30 and may restrict translation of the slide assembly 30. However, this restriction in the movement of the slide assembly 30 may be used to limit the deflection of the sheath 90 in either proximal and/or the distal direction. This may be achieved by altering the neutral position of the slide assembly 30. A neutral position [N] of the slide assembly is illustrated in FIG. 4B. In one specific example, the neutral or starting position of the slide assembly 30 is adjustable which may determine the allocation of

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the range of motion of the slide assembly 30 in each of the distal and proximal directions. In other words adjusting the neutral or initial position of the slide assembly 30 determines the distance the slide assembly 30 may travel in each of the distal and proximal directions determining the amount of deflection of the sheath 90 in each of its deflection directions. In some embodiments, the neutral position may be adjusted in combination with the use of a slide stop to provide a sheath 90 capable of 90° degrees of rotation in each of its deflection directions (or in other words, sheath 90 has a stroke length of 90° degrees in each direction). Alternatively, sheath 90 may be capable of undergoing a 180° degrees of deflection in each direction. In other embodiments the sheath 90 may have a deflection angle of 90° degrees in one direction and a deflection angle of 180° degrees in the other direction. Thus, the sheath 90 may have a matching radius of curvature/deflection or stroke length in both directions or a varying radius of curvature/deflection in each direction. In still another alternative, the sheath has a deflection angle of up to about 270 degrees in at least one of its deflection directions. In other embodiments the sheath may have a deflection angle that is more than 270 degrees. In embodiments of the present invention as described herein, the slide limiting element is a component that is separate from the slide assembly 30.

## Example 2

## Slide Limiting Element is a Tubular Slide Stop

In some embodiments as described previously, the slide limiting element comprises a tubular slide stop 21b as shown in FIGS. 2A-2C, 4B-4C, 5A and 10D. The use of a longer tubular slide stop 21b results in a more restricted movement of the slide assembly 30. In one example, the tubular slide stop 21b is positioned proximal to the slide assembly 30. In some embodiments the tubular stop 21b comprises a relatively hard material and is substantially rigid such that it does not yield substantially under application of force. In one such example, upon clockwise rotation of the knob 10, as slide assembly 30 translates proximally within the inner housing 20a the slide assembly 30 abuts against the wall 21b' of a rigid tubular slide stop 21b preventing further translation of the slide assembly 30. This provides tactile feedback which may be experienced as a hard stop by the user. This may help indicate to the user that the maximum deflection of the sheath 90 has been achieved. Alternatively, in some embodiments as described above the tubular slide stop 21b may comprise a softer or resilient material that yields gently when the slide assembly 30 abuts against the wall 21b' preventing further translation of the slide assembly 30. This provides tactile feedback which may be experienced as a soft or gentle stop by the user. This may indicate to the user that the sheath 90 is close to reaching its maximum deflection. In one example, the tubular slide stop 21b may have a diameter that is substantially greater than the outer diameter of the sheath 90 over which it is mounted. In one embodiment as shown in FIG. 10e, the tubular slide stop 21b is positioned distal to the slide assembly 30 and is in the form of a collar 21y defining proximal wall 21y'. In one example the collar 21y comprise a rigid material. For example under counter clockwise rotation of knob 10, slide assembly 30 travels distally and is stopped by the wall 21y' of the collar 21y.

In some embodiments, where the tubular slide stop 21b has an inner diameter that is greater than the outer diameter of the sheath 90. The tubular slide stop 21b may help retain

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a curve of a stiff medical device such as a rigid needle that may be advanced through the sheath 90. The tubular slide stop 21b may prevent the curve from being straightened by reducing constraint against the sheath 90.

## Example 3

## Slide Limiting Element Comprises a Bar

As described previously, in some embodiments the slide limiting element or slide stop comprises a bar 21c extends with the inner housing 20a along a transverse plane. In one example, the bar 21c is positioned between the slide assembly 30 and the pulley assembly 50. The bar 21c impedes or restricts the movement of the slide assembly 30 as it abuts against wall 21c' of the bar, thus restricting the total translation distance available to the slide assembly 30. This consequently restricts the amount of tension that can be placed on one or more of the wires 40, 42 and thus limiting the deflection of the sheath 90.

## Example 4

## Slide Limiting Element Comprises a Rivet

As described above, in some embodiments the slide limiting element may comprise a rivet extending into the lumen of the inner housing 20a at a point along the track 21a. The rivet 21d may be positioned through an opening in the track 21a and held in frictional engagement therein. The rivet blocks the path of the translating slide assembly 30 and effectively shortens the length of the track 21a. In one example of this, there may be multiple openings or holes provided within the track 21a and the position of the rivet 21d may be adjustable. In other words, the rivet 21d may be positioned in any one of the openings. This may allow enable the user to vary the length of the track 21a and the desired translation distance of the slide assembly 30 and consequently the desired distal end deflection of the sheath 90. In some embodiments, the rivet 21d works in conjunction with a secondary component to block the movement of the slide assembly 30. The rivet secures the secondary component within the lumen of the inner housing 20a. In some examples of this, the longitudinal length of the secondary component may be adjustable to vary the translation range of the slide assembly 30 and consequently the deflection of the sheath 90. Alternatively, an actuator may be provided for example for activating a mechanical means for changing the length of the secondary component to adjust the maximum allowable translation of the slide assembly 30.

## Example 5

## A Slide Stop Formed as an Extension of the Pulley Assembly

As discussed above, and as shown in FIG. 10h, in a still further alternative, the slide restricting component or slide stop may comprise an extension 21e of the pulley assembly 50 that extends distally into the lumen of the inner housing 20a. The extension 21e functions to impede movement of the slide assembly as described herein above to limit the deflection of the sheath 90.

Mechanism for Providing Unidirectional Control of a Bi-Directional Steerable Catheter Having Two Deflection Directions

Overview of the Bidirectional Steerable Catheter

With reference now to FIG. 12A, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a catheter control

system or handle **200** is illustrated for use with a bidirectional steerable sheath or catheter **90**. As shown in FIG. **12A**, the steerable catheter handle **200** is similar structurally and in operation to the handle **100** discussed previously. Handle **200** comprises an actuator comprising a knob **10** (comprising inner and outer knobs **10a**, **10b** respectively) that is coupled to a housing **20** (comprising inner and outer housings **20a**, **20b**). The inner knob **10a** has internal threads that co-operate with external threads **33a** of the bolt **32** of the slide assembly **30**, shown in FIG. **12B**. Upon actuation in a first direction, for example upon rotation of the knob **10** in a first rotational direction, the handle **200** is operable to move slide assembly **30** in a first linear direction within the inner housing **20a** to tension one of the two control wires **40**, **42** that are coupled to the carriage **34** of the slide assembly **30** via crimps. Upon actuation in a second direction, for example rotation of the knob **10** in a second rotational direction the handle **200** is operable to move the slide assembly **30** in a second linear direction within the inner housing **20a** to tension the other of the two control wires **40**, **42**.

In some embodiments, the sheath or catheter **90** may have a total length that is equal to between about 90.5 cm to about 91.5 cm, and more specifically that is equal to about 91 cm. In one such example, the usable length of the catheter or sheath **90** (which the length of the catheter that is distal to the handle **200**) may be about 70.5 cm to about 71.5 cm. More specifically, the usable length is equal to about 71 cm. In another example the usable length of the catheter **90** may be equal to about 44.5 cm to about 45.5 cm, and more specifically the usable length is equal to about 45 cm. In one such example, the total length of the sheath may be equal to between about 64.5 cm to about 65.5 cm, and more specifically the total length may be equal to about 65 cm. In alternative embodiments, catheter **90** may have a length that varies from between about 70 cm to about 92 cm, with a usable length that varies from between about 44 to about 72 cm. In still other embodiments, the catheter **90** may have a length that is less than about 70 cm with a usable length that is less than about 44 cm. In still other embodiments, the catheter may have a length that is greater than about 92 cm with a usable length that is greater than about 72 cm. In further embodiments catheter **90** may have other lengths and usable lengths as may be known to a person skilled in the art.

#### A Unidirectional Control System Using a Slide Limiting Element Positioned Proximal to the Slide Assembly

Some embodiments of the present invention comprise a unidirectional control system for providing unidirectional control of a bi-directional steerable catheter having at least two deflection directions, the control system comprising an actuator coupled to at least two control wires, wherein the actuator actively actuates the first control wire to tension the first control wire to deflect the bi-directional steerable catheter from a neutral position in a first deflection direction, and wherein the actuator actively actuates the second control wire to tension the second control wire to un-deflect the steerable catheter towards its neutral position to allow the bi-directional steerable catheter to return to its original position.

In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **12A** and **12B**, the handle **200** additionally comprises a deflection limiting mechanism for limiting deflection of the steerable catheter **90** in one of its two deflection directions. In some embodiments the deflection limiting mechanism comprises a slide

limiting mechanism such as a slide limiting element that functions to limit the movement of the slide assembly **30** in one of its two linear directions within the inner housing **20a** in order to limit or restrict the deflection of sheath **90** in one of its deflection directions. As shown in FIGS. **12A**, **12B**, in some embodiments, the slide limiting element that is used to limit the deflection of the catheter **90** may comprise a slide stop **221b** that is positioned within the lumen **24** of the inner housing **20a**. In a specific example, the slide stop **221b** comprises a tubular slide stop similar to the tubular slide stop **21b** (shown in FIGS. **2B-2C**, **4B-4C**, **5A-5D**) discussed earlier with reference to FIG. **10D**. In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIGS. **12A-12C**, the tubular slide stop **221b** is hollow to accommodate the sheath **90** allowing the sheath **90** to extend to the proximal end of the handle **200**. In one embodiment, the tubular slide stop **221b** comprises a relatively rigid HDPE material. In one example, the tubular slide stop **221b** has a length [L] of between about 2.15" to about 2.23". In one particular example, the inner diameter (ID) of the slide stop **221b** ranges from between about 0.25" to about 0.26" and the outer diameter (OD) ranges from between about 0.31" to about 0.32". In a particular example, the slide stop **221b** has a length that is equal to about 2.19" with inner and outer diameters equal to about 0.255" and 0.315" respectively.

More specifically, with reference again to FIGS. **12A**, **12B**, in the illustrated embodiment, the slide stop **221b** is positioned proximal to the slide assembly **30** of the handle **200** and functions to restrict proximal movement of the slide assembly **30** upon actuation of the knob **10** of the handle **100**. In some embodiments, the position of the slide stop **221b** within the inner housing **20a** may be adjustable. As a result the deflection of the bi-directional steerable sheath or catheter **90** in one of its steering or deflection directions (also referred to as the second deflection direction) is substantially eliminated. However, the distal movement of the slide assembly **30** remains unrestricted. Thus, when the knob **10** is rotated counter-clockwise the slide assembly **30** moves distally within the lumen **24** of the inner housing **20a**, to allow the slide assembly **30** to pull the control wire **42** to cause a deflection of the steerable sheath or catheter **90** in the other of its two steering or deflection directions (or the first deflection direction). Once the knob **10** is then rotated clock-wise, tension in wire **42** is released until slide assembly **30** returns to its neutral position and the catheter **90** returns to its nominal position. Further clock-wise rotation of the knob results in limited or restricted proximal movement of the slide assembly **30** as it abuts against the tubular slide stop **221b** which results in a limited amount of force to be exerted on control wire **40** and the deflection of the catheter in the second deflection direction is substantially eliminated. Therefore the use of a slide limiting element (e.g. slide stop **221b**) within handle **200** permits unidirectional use of a bi-directional steering catheter by limiting the proximal movement of the slide assembly to substantially eliminate deflection of the catheter in its second deflection direction, while permitting distal movement of the slide assembly to permit deflection of the catheter in its first deflection direction.

#### A Unidirectional Control System Using a Slide Limiting Element in Combination with a Slide Assembly Having an Optimized Neutral Position

As discussed previously, and presently shown in FIGS. **12A-12C**, the curvature of sheath **90** that can be achieved in each of the deflection directions, can also be adjusted by changing the neutral position of the slide assembly **30** in combination with the use of a slide limiting element. The

neutral position of the slide assembly is the position where both control wires **40**, **42** are in their un-tensioned or relaxed state. As illustrated in FIG. **12B**, the slide limiting element (for example, the tubular slide stop **221b**) limits the total available translation range [R] of the slide assembly **30** within the lumen **24** along the window **26** of the inner housing **20a**. The neutral position of the slide assembly **30** may then be adjusted in order to allocate the range of motion of the slide assembly **30** in each of the proximal and distal directions.

#### Overview of a Unidirectional Control System with a Slide Assembly Having a Proximal Neutral Position

In order to impart unidirectional functionality to a bi-directional steerable catheter of the present invention, the neutral position is set such that the allocated range of motion of the slide assembly in one of the two translation directions is substantially restricted. In the embodiment shown in FIG. **12B**, the neutral position [N] is set to be adjacent the proximal boundary of the translation range [R] at a distance [S] from the slide stop **221b**, thus substantially restricting the translation of the slide assembly in the proximal direction. In other words, there is limited room for movement of the slide assembly **30** in the proximal direction (as noted by the limited amount of space or distance [S] between the slide assembly **30** and the distal wall **221b'** of slide stop **221b**). As a result, the deflection of the sheath or catheter **90** in the second deflection direction is substantially eliminated, allowing the handle **200** to impart a unidirectional functionality to the catheter **90** in its first deflection direction allowing it to achieve a first deflected state or position.

#### Details of the Operation of the Unidirectional Control System Having the Proximal Neutral Position

As mentioned previously, during use of the control system or handle **200**, when the knob **10** is rotated counter clockwise, the slide assembly **30** moves distally from its neutral position, to tension wire **42** to deflect the catheter **90** in its first deflection direction. As the knob **10** is then rotated clockwise, slide assembly **30** returns to its neutral position and tension is removed from the control wire **42** to allowing the catheter **90** to return close to its un-deflected or nominal shape or state/position. However, resistance observed due to friction between the control wire **42** and the body of the catheter (or sheath) **90** along the length of the catheter **90** prevents the catheter **90** from returning substantially to its un-deflected or nominal shape. A slight curl or bend is still observed in the body of the catheter **90**. Thus, there is a need to overcome friction between the control wire **42** and the catheter **90** along the length of the catheter **90** in order to allow the catheter **90** to return to its nominal shape. In order to overcome this friction between the catheter **90** and control wire **42**, the opposing control wire **40** is activated by rotating the knob **10** further in the clockwise direction. This allows the slide assembly **30** to travel proximally from its neutral position by distance [S] until it abuts against slide stop **221b**, which allows catheter **90** to be uncurled or in other words allows the catheter to return to its un-deflected or nominal state or position by overcoming the force of friction between the control wire **42** and catheter **90**. In some embodiments, the distance [S] traveled by the slide assembly **30** to uncurl the catheter **90** (which is equivalent to the neutral position of the slide assembly **30** measured from the slide stop **221b** to a proximal wall of the slide assembly **30**) is about 2 mm. In some such examples, distance [S] may be range from between about 1.5 mm to about 2.5 mm. Thus, in one particular embodiment, the neutral position of the slide assembly **30** is set such that it is sufficient to allow the catheter to return substantially to its nominal shape or

position as the catheter uncurls upon clockwise rotation of the knob **10**. However, additional clockwise rotation of the knob **10** is unable to deflect the catheter in its second deflection direction to achieve a second deflected state or position as further movement of the slide assembly is restricted by the slide stop **221b**. Therefore, the deflection of the catheter **90** in the second deflection direction is substantially restricted or limited. As such there is no observed deflection of the catheter **90** in the second deflection direction. Thus, the control system or handle **200** of the present invention permits unidirectional use of a bi-directional steerable catheter.

#### Overview of a Unidirectional Control System with a Slide Assembly Having a Distal Neutral Position and Details of its Operation

In some embodiments, as illustrated in FIG. **12C**, the slide stop **221b** may be utilized, as above, in a position that is proximal to the slide assembly **30**. However, unlike the embodiment of FIG. **12B**, the slide stop **221b** is used to limit the movement of the slide assembly in the opposite direction, i.e. the distal direction to substantially restrict the deflection of the sheath or catheter **90** in its first deflection direction. This may be achieved by altering the neutral position [N] of the slide assembly **30** as illustrated in FIG. **12C**. As shown, the neutral position is set to be substantially adjacent to the distal boundary of the translation range [R] at a distance [S] from the distal wall **20a'** of the window **26** of the inner housing **20a**. The distance [S] is measured from the distal wall **20a'** of window **26** to the distal wall of the housing **38** of the slide assembly **30**. In one example, the distance [S] is about 2 mm. In some such examples, the distance [S] may range from about 1.5 mm to about 2.5 mm. This neutral position [N] substantially restricts the translation of the slide assembly in the distal direction upon counter-clockwise rotation of the knob **10**. As a result minimal force is exerted on the control wire **42** such that deflection of the catheter **90** in the first deflection direction is substantially eliminated.

As an overview of the operation of the illustrated embodiment of FIG. **12C**, starting from its neutral position [N] the slide assembly **30** is free to translate proximally within the handle **200** upon clockwise rotation of the knob, until the slide assembly **30** abuts against the distal wall **221b'** of the slide stop **221b**. This allowing force to be exerted on control wire **40** deflecting catheter **90** in its second deflection direction, thus imparting unidirectional functionality to the bi-directional steerable catheter **90**. The inner knob **10a** may then be rotated counter-clockwise until tension is removed from control wire **40** and the slide assembly **30** returns to its nominal position [N]. Similar to the embodiment discussed previously, the catheter **90** may be deflected close to its nominal shape but friction between the control wire **40** and the catheter **90** along the length of the catheter **90** may prevent the catheter **90** from returning completely to its nominal shape and a slight curl or bend may remain in the catheter **90**. As the knob **10** is then rotated further counter-clockwise the slide assembly **30** moves distally until it abuts against the proximal wall **20a'** of the window **26** of the inner housing **20a** (which prevents it from traveling further distally) which allows the catheter to return substantially to its nominal position or shape but prevents the catheter **90** from deflecting substantially in its first deflection direction.

#### A Unidirectional Control System Using a Slide Limiting Element Positioned Distal to the Slide Assembly

Alternatively, the slide limiting element may be positioned distal to the slide assembly **30** in order to permit unidirectional use of the bi-directional steering catheter by

substantially restricting the distal movement of the slide assembly. In one such example, the slide limiting element may be positioned distal to the carriage 34 of the slide assembly 30 (similar to collar 21y illustrated in FIG. 10e). The collar substantially restricts the distal movement of the slide assembly 30 upon counter clockwise rotation of the knob, in order to substantially eliminate deflection of the sheath or catheter 90 in its first deflection direction. However, the slide assembly 30 is free to move proximally within the handle upon clockwise rotation of the knob in order to pull control wire 40 to cause deflection of the catheter in its second deflection direction. Thus, the slide limiting element may alternatively be used to permit unidirectional use of a bi-directional steering catheter by limiting the movement of the slide assembly to substantially eliminate deflection of the catheter in its first deflection direction while permitting deflection in its second deflection direction. In some embodiments, the collar 21y may be positioned to permit limited distal movement of the slide assembly 30 to permit straightening or uncurling of the catheter after it has been deflected in its second deflection direction.

#### Unidirectional Control System Using Alternative Embodiments of a Slide Limiting Element

As an alternative, any of the slide limiting elements discussed herein above in FIGS. 10a-10h may be used to substantially restrict the translation of the slide assembly in one of its linear translation directions to permit unidirectional use of the bi-directional steerable catheter.

Secondary Proximal Knob for a steerable catheter control handle. In an alternate embodiment of the present invention a steerable catheter control handle is provided, that provides advantages lacking in conventional handle designs for bi-directional steerable control catheters having a distal control mechanism. The steerable catheter control handle comprises a first control knob and a second control knob that are both operational to deflect the distal end of the sheath. The first and second control knobs are rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the handle. In some embodiments, the first control knob is positioned at a distal end of handle and the second control knob is positioned at a proximal end of the handle. The two control knobs may provide physicians with the flexibility to choose one of the two control knobs for optimizing operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath. More specifically, the secondary proximal control knob provides a left-handed user with the flexibility to grip or handle the device in a more effective way.

In an example of this embodiment, a steerable control system is provided for deflecting a steerable sheath comprising a handle 300, as shown in FIG. 13A. The handle 300 is coupled to a sheath 90 at its proximal end and comprises a first knob 10 and a secondary or second knob 10p. Each of the first and second knobs 10, 10p are rotatable about the longitudinal axis of the handle 300 with respect to a housing 12 of the handle 300. In some embodiments, the housing 12 may comprise an outer housing and an inner housing. The handle 300 comprises a single slide assembly 30', as shown in FIG. 13B. The slide assembly 30' comprises a slide 35 and has a bolt or threaded aspect on both sides of the slide 35 at both of its longitudinally opposed ends, where each of the threaded components are operable to engage one of the first and second knobs 10, 10p. In the illustrated embodiment shown in FIG. 13A, the first knob 10 is positioned at the distal end of the handle and may alternatively be referred to as the distal knob 10, and the second knob 10p is positioned at the proximal end of the handle 300 and may alternatively be referred to as the proximal knob 10p.

More specifically, the slide 35 is coupled to a first threaded component 32 that is operable to engage the first knob 10. In the illustrated embodiment, the first knob 10 comprises mating inner and outer knob components. The first threaded component 32 of the slide 35 is received within the inner knob component of first knob 10, and is operable to engage an internal threading of the inner knob component. Similarly, slide 35 is further coupled to a second threaded component 33 that is operable to engage the second knob 10p. As before, the second threaded component 33 is received within the second knob 10p and operable to engage an internal threading of the second knob 20.

In further detail, the second knob 10p comprises mating inner and outer knob components, where the inner knob component comprises internal threading for engaging the threaded component 33. In some embodiments, each of the threaded components 32, 33 may be coupled to the slide 35. In other embodiments each of the threaded components are formed integrally with the slide 35. In some such embodiments, the handle 300 defines a modified central handle compartment, for accommodating the second knob 10p within the handle 300, as well for allowing positioning of a modified slide assembly therein that comprises two threaded components on each end of the slide. In accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the construction of handle 300 may be similar to the embodiment shown in FIG. 13C.

In some embodiments, one of the threaded components 32, 33 may have a right-handed thread while the other threaded component may have a left-handed thread, i.e. the threading on the two threaded components may be in opposite directions. In such embodiments, the internal threading of corresponding knobs 10, 10p is designed to engage the corresponding threaded component. Having opposite threads on the two knobs/threaded components allows a user to select a knob based on preference of rotational direction.

In further embodiments, the pitch of the threading on the two threaded components may differ, so that rotating one of the knobs results in a greater degree of deflection of the sheath than rotating the other knob for an equal amount of rotation. This allows one of the knobs to be used for coarse control or adjustment of deflection while the other knob is usable for fine, high-fidelity control of deflection.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the sheath comprises at least two pull wires wherein a proximal end of each of the two pull wires is coupled to the slide 35 of the slide assembly 30' at a carriage or wire crimping area 34 via a crimp, and each of the distal ends of the two pull wires are coupled to the distal end of the sheath. One of the two pull wires may be passed through a direction reversing element prior to being coupled to the carriage 34. The pull wires may each be coupled to the opposing faces of the carriage 34. In this particular embodiment, the first and second threaded aspects or components 32, 33 are positioned on opposite sides of the central wire crimping area 34 of the slide 35.

Operation of the steerable control system of the present invention is now described with reference to FIGS. 13A and 13B. As the first knob 10 is rotated the internal threads of the first knob 10 engage the threaded component 32, and the rotational movement of the first knob 10 is converted into linear translation of the slide assembly 30' and thus slide 35 within the housing 12 due to restriction imposed on the slide 35 by the housing 12, preventing it from rotating therein. Thus, the movement of the slide 35 is limited to linear movement along the longitudinal axis of the handle 300. In one specific example as the knob 10 is rotated clock-wise the



slide assembly 30' travels proximally within the housing 12 to place tension on one of the two pull wires. Movement of the slide assembly 30' results in a rotational movement observed in the second knob 10p. Conversely, if the second knob 10p is rotated it may result in corresponding linear movement of the slide assembly 30' and the resultant movement of the first knob 10. Thus, each of the first and second knobs 10, 10p are operable to linearly translate the same slide assembly 30' in order to operate the two pull wires of the steerable sheath.

In such embodiments of the present invention, a relationship exists between the first and second knobs 10, 10p such that if one of the two knobs is manipulated, as a result of the direct connection between the two knobs via the same slide assembly 30', the other knob will therefore passively turn in response. In some such embodiments, relatively low friction may be provided between the other knob and the respective threading component such that it can be overcome to permit this passive motion. However, the friction between the other knob and the respective threading component is not so low that it will allow the distal tip to unwind. In some embodiments, the friction at both knobs between the inner knob and the threading component may be tuned, for example through the use of different friction O-rings, lubricants or damping materials.

Thus, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, a single slide steerable control mechanism in the form of a handle 300 is provided for operating at least two pull wires for causing a distal end deflection of a steerable sheath. The steerable control mechanism provides a first knob 10 and a secondary knob 10p that are both rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the handle. The handle 300 further comprises a single slide assembly 30' that is operable via the operation of either of the first and second knobs 10, 10p to deflect two pull wires. Each of the first and second knobs are operable to move the same slide assembly 30' to deflect the sheath, in order to provide physicians with the flexibility to grasp the handle in more than one way for example in a preferred manner to provide ease of use and optimize operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the components that provide the second knob functionality (i.e. both first and second knobs 10, 10p as well as the slide assembly 30' that includes the first and second threaded components 32, 33) may be formed through injection molding. Alternatively, these components may be machined. In one particular example, the slide assembly 30' as well as the inner knobs may comprise DELRIN®, whereas Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) may be utilized for the inner housing 20a in FIG. 13C. Furthermore, polypropylene may be utilized to form the outer housing, and one or more of the outer knobs, whereas Santoprene® may be used for a handle over-mold. In some embodiments the outer knob of the first knob 10 has a soft material over-mold (Santoprene®), whereas the second knob 10p may or may not have such an over-mold (such as a Santoprene® over-mold). In some embodiments, the over-mold may be formed as a single or a double shot process.

Alternatively, in some embodiments of the present invention, the slide assembly 30' may be modified such that the length of the threaded components on either side of the slide 35 may be varied. In further alternatives, the geometry and length of the inner and outer housing of the handle 300 may be modified to accommodate the slide assembly 30' with two threaded components and the second knob 10p. Furthermore, the positioning of O-rings within the outer housing

may be modified to optimize the handle design. Still furthermore, in some embodiments friction O-rings and/or lubricant or damping grease may be used between the threaded components and the inner knobs of the first and second knobs 10, 10p. These O-rings and or lubricant/grease and may be chosen to protect against unwinding while allowing passive movement of the secondary knob 10p.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the steerable control system may be used for steering an introducer sheath for use in an electrophysiology environment. In alternative embodiments, the handle 300 may be attached to and used with other steerable catheter products that may be used in other applications.

Further details regarding an exemplary medical device with which embodiments of the present invention may be utilized are provided in U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/661,664, filed on 19 Jun. 2012, and in PCT application serial number PCT/IB2013/055013, filed in English on 18 Jun. 2013 designating the United States of America, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The present inventors have discovered a novel apparatus and method for a steerable catheter control handle that provides a second knob to provide the user with flexibility to grip or handle the device in the most effective way. In accordance a steerable catheter control handle is provided that comprises a first control knob and a second control knob that are both operational to deflect the distal end of the sheath. The two control knobs may provide physicians with the flexibility to choose one of the two control knobs for optimizing operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath.

Therefore, in some embodiments of the present invention, a secondary knob is provided at the proximal end of a medical device handle to provide a steerable control system that allows the user to grasp the handle in more than one way to facilitate use of the handle to deflect the steerable medical device. In operation of the handle, as one of the first and second knobs are actuated or turned, an attached pull-wire is controlled or manipulated to deflect the distal end of the steerable sheath, allowing the other of the first and second knobs to passively rotate by the same amount.

In accordance with a broad embodiment of the present invention, a method and apparatus are disclosed for a single slide steerable control mechanism for operating at least two pull wires for causing a distal end deflection of a steerable sheath. The steerable control mechanism provides a first knob and a secondary knob that are both rotatable about a longitudinal axis of the handle. The handle further comprises a single slide assembly that is operable via the operation of either of the first and second knobs to deflect the two pull wires of the sheath. Each of the first and second knobs are operable to move the same slide assembly to deflect the sheath, in order to provide physicians with the flexibility to grasp the handle in more than one way for example in a preferred manner to provide ease of use and optimize operation of the steerable control system for effectively deflecting a distal end of the sheath.

A Proximal Knob for a Steerable Catheter Control Handle

In accordance with an additional embodiment of the present invention, as shown in FIG. 14B, a steerable catheter control handle is provided with a proximally positioned knob 10p, that provides ease of use for a left-handed user to allow the control handle 400 to be held in a more ergonomic manner that offers comfort as well as ease of use and allows the physician to use the dominant hand in order to control the manipulation of the steerable catheter. The proximally

positioned steerable catheter control knob avoids the disadvantages associated with a distal control knob **10** which are primarily designed for use by physicians that are right-handed. However, physicians that are left-handed, may be forced to use their non-dominant right hand to order to maneuver and manipulate the control knob, as shown in FIG. **14A**. Whereas, with a proximally positioned control knob **10p**, a left-handed physician may grip the handle **400** using the left hand in its natural position. In other words the physician may place their hand over the handle in order to grip the handle such that the rotatable knob can easily be manipulated with the physician's index finger and thumb.

Furthermore, a proximally positioned control knob **10p** offers additional advantages for both left and right-handed users, as shown in FIG. **14D**. The proximal position of the control knob **10p** on a bi-directional control handle **400** for a primary steerable device or catheter, allows the physician to use another device such as a steerable ablation catheter in conjunction with the primary device **400**, in a manner that is more comfortable to the user. In some instances, an additional or secondary device, for example having a control handle **200'** with a distally positioned knob **10**, may be inserted through the primary steerable device. The proximal position of the control knob **10p** on the primary steerable control handle **400** may allow the physician to independently manipulate both control knobs **10p**, **10** of the primary and secondary steerable control handles **400**, **200'**. The proximal knob **10p** may eliminate the need for the physician to position the hands in an awkward or uncomfortable position, which may result if primary and secondary control handles **200'**, **200'** are utilized that have distally positioned control knobs **10**, **10** shown in FIG. **14C**.

FIG. **15A** illustrates an embodiment of a steerable catheter control handle **400** for a bi-directional steerable catheter with a proximally positioned control knob **10p**. As shown in FIGS. **15A** and **15B**, the steerable control handle **400** comprises a housing **20** and the knob **10p** is rotatably coupled to the housing **20**. In the embodiment shown, the knob **10p** is coupled to a substantially proximal portion of the handle assembly **400**. In the illustrated embodiment, the housing **20** comprises a distal housing **20d** and a proximal housing **20p**, as further shown in FIGS. **18A** and **18B**. In a specific example, the longitudinal length of distal housing **20d** and the proximal housing is about 14 cm, 3.3 cm with the proximal knob **10p** having a longitudinal length of about 2.8 cm. In alternate embodiments, the proximal knob **10p** may be positioned closer to the proximal edge of the handle **400**. The distal housing **20d** comprises a distal inner housing **20d'** and a distal outer housing **20d''** similar to embodiments described previously. The proximal housing **20p** in a similar fashion comprises a proximal inner housing or end connector **20p'** [as further shown in FIG. **15C**] and a proximal outer housing **20p''**. The end connector **20p'** functions to retain and couple the sheath **90** to the handle **400**. As shown in the partially exploded view illustrated in FIG. **15D**, the end connector **20p'** comprises a base portion **b**, and a hub **80** of the sheath **90** is held and retained within the base portion **b**. An end cap **c** forms a part of the end connector **20p'** and functions to enclose the hub **80** within the end connector **20p'** to secure the hub within the proximal handle **20p** in order to secure sheath **90** within the handle **400**. This is further illustrated in cross-sectional views illustrated in FIGS. **18A** and **18B**.

With reference to FIG. **15A**, the proximal housing **20p** is coupled to the distal housing **20d** forming an integral housing unit or housing **20**. The proximal knob **10p** is rotatably coupled to the distal housing **20d** and is rotatable

about the longitudinal axis of the handle **400**. In one such example, as shown in FIG. **15D**, the proximal knob **10p** comprises an inner knob **10p'** that is coupled to the distal inner housing **20d'** via dowel pins **12**. In the specific example shown, the handle **400** comprises two pins **12** that couple the inner knob **10p'** to the distal inner housing **20d'**. The pins **12** are held within grooves or apertures **23** of the distal inner housing **20d'** and are coupled thereto. The pins **12** are also received within a circumferential groove **11** that is provided within distal portion of inner knob **10p'**. The pins **12** for example dowel pins, lock the inner knob **10p'** and the distal inner housing **20d'** together to prevent longitudinal displacement while permitting rotational movement with respect to each other. In other words, the inner knob **10p'** is free to rotate with respect to inner distal housing **20d'**, while maintaining translational coupling/locking of inner knob **10p'** with the inner distal housing **20d'**. Since, the proximal housing **20p** is fixedly coupled to the distal housing **20d**, the proximal knob **10p** rotates with respect to both the distal and the proximal housings **20d**, **20p**.

Various modes of attachment may be utilized to couple the proximal and distal housing **20p**, **20d**. In an embodiment of the present invention, as illustrated in FIGS. **15D** and **15E**, the proximal and distal housings **20p**, **20d** are coupled to one another via the proximal inner housing **20p'**. The proximal inner housing **20p'** comprises a base portion **b**, with longitudinally extending arms **22** and **22** that end in tabs **t** that are receivable within an aperture or groove **t'** of the distal inner housing **20d'**, along opposing sides of the distal inner housing **20d'**, as shown in FIG. **15D**.

In order to facilitate the coupling of the arms **22** within the grooves **t'** of the distal inner housing **20d'**, an opening in the form of a groove or channel **22'** is provided along opposing lateral side of the slide assembly **30''** to accommodate the arms **22** therein. The channel **22'** is further illustrated in FIGS. **16C-16F**. The slide assembly **30''** is similar to the slide assembly **30** described herein previously, however, the orientation of the threaded component or bolt **32'** and the carriage component **34'** is reversed or flipped such that that the bolt **32** is positioned along a proximal portion of the slide assembly **30''** to enable it to engage with the internal thread **13'** of the proximal inner knob **10p'**, shown in FIG. **16G**. In one such embodiment, the external thread of the slide assembly **30** is a discontinuous thread **33b**, that extends along the top and bottom walls of the bolt **32** of the slide assembly **30** as shown in FIGS. **16C-16F**. In some such embodiments, the arms **22** of the proximal inner housing **20p'** are flexible. The arms **22**, as they are positioned within the channels **22'** of the slide assembly **30''** are pushed apart by the slide assembly **30''** to further facilitate engagement of the tabs **t** of the arms **22** within the grooves **t'** of the distal inner housing **20d'**, as additionally shown in the cross-sectional view illustrated in FIG. **18B** and the cross-sectional view shown in FIG. **18E**.

Similar to embodiments discussed herein above, the handle **400** comprises a direction reversing element such as a pulley **52'**. In the specific example shown, a pulley assembly **50'** with the pulley **52'** forming an integral part of the pulley assembly **50'**. The pull wires **40**, **42** are routed through the handle **400** in a manner similar to steerable handle **100**, as shown in FIGS. **17A** and **17B**. FIG. **17B** illustrates a handle **400** that is a variation of the handle embodiment **400**.

With reference now to FIGS. **15C** and **17B**, the manner in which the pull wires or control wires **40**, **42** are routed through the handle are as follows. The control wires **40**, **42** are coupled to a distal portion of the sheath **90** extend

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proximally along the sheath 90. The control wires 40, 42 exit the sheath 90 and are routed through a distal end of the intermediate housing 38 and are passed through the carriage 34. One of the two control wires for example, wire 40 is crimped on the proximal side of the carriage 34 with the crimp being positioned against a proximal face 34a of the carriage 34. The second control wire 42 is routed proximally through the carriage 34, around a direction reversing element such as a pulley and passed again through the carriage 34. The second control wire 42 is crimped with the crimp abutting a distal face 34b of the carriage 34. In the illustrated embodiment the intermediate housing 38 of the slide assembly 30 comprises an aperture 38' to facilitate in routing of the control wires, as illustrated further in FIGS. 15E and 16D.

As mentioned herein a direction reversing element is provided to reverse the direction of control wire 42. In one embodiment of the current invention a pulley assembly 50' is provided, as shown in FIGS. 15C-15E, and additionally in FIGS. 16A-16B. The pulley assembly 50' comprises a pulley 52' formed integrally therewith that is surrounded by a pulley guide 56' that functions to retain one of the two control wires, control wire 42 about the pulley. The pulley guide 56' in this instance of the current embodiment, circumferentially surrounds the pulley and comprises flanges 56" that extend about the pulley 52' and are formed integrally with the pulley 52' to retain the control wire 42 about the pulley 52'. The pulley assembly 50' additionally comprises a height guide 54 to maintain the position of the control wire 42 along the plane of the pulley 52'. Similar to embodiments discussed previously, a slack limiting element such as a serpentine friction device 60A is provided to limit slack in the control wire 42 from traveling around the pulley. In one specific example shown in 15D and in the cross-sectional view shown in FIG. 18D, the pulley assembly 50' is mounted over top of the bolt 32 of the slide assembly 30". The pulley assembly 50' comprises four legs 57 ending in projections that are receivable within openings 25 within the distal inner housing 20d'.

Furthermore, in some embodiments of the present invention, as shown in the cross-sectional views shown in FIG. 18D and FIG. 18E, the inner cross-section of the handle 400 defined by the distal inner housing 20d" may not be symmetric in order to accommodate the internal components of the handle. FIG. 18F, shows an end view of the handle illustrating a symmetric exterior of the handle 400.

The mechanism of operation of the handle assembly 400 is similar to embodiments described herein above, where rotation of the proximal knob 10p in a first direction results in linear translation of the slide assembly 30" within the distal inner housing 20d' to cause a deflection in one of the control wires 40, 42, in order to deflect the catheter 90 in a first deflection direction and the rotation of the proximal knob 10p in a second direction results in linear translation of the slide assembly 30" within the distal inner housing 20d" to cause a deflection in the other of the control wires 40, 42 to deflect the catheter 90 in a second deflection direction.

In the embodiments described herein, the proximal knob 10p may be positioned proximal to the wire actuation mechanism such as slide assembly 30". The wire actuation mechanism may additionally include the direction reversing element such as the pulley 52'. In some embodiments the proximal knob 10p may be positioned substantially along a proximal portion of the handle 400. In some examples, the proximal knob 10p may be positioned adjacent the proximal edge or end of the handle 400. In other embodiments as shown in FIG. 15A, the proximal knob 10p may be at a distance from the proximal edge of the handle 400. In one

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such example the distance is equal to the length of the proximal housing 20p. In other embodiments the distance may be less than the length of the proximal housing 20p, while ensuring that a means is provided to secure the hub 80 to the handle 400.

Thus, as described hereinabove, embodiments of the present invention provide a rotatable mechanism for controlling deflection of two control or pull wires using one moving member to allow a catheter or other medical device to be steered in two different directions. The rotation of the knob in a first rotational direction moves the member along one longitudinal direction to allow one of the two control wires to be placed in tension (to deflect the catheter to a first orientation) and rotation of the knob in an opposite rotational direction (about a longitudinal axis of the handle) moves the member along the opposite longitudinal direction to allow the other of the two control wires to be placed in tension (to deflect the catheter to a different orientation).

In one broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a control system for bi-directional control of a steerable catheter, the catheter including at least two control wires, a distal end of each of the control wires being coupled to the catheter at a distal region thereof, the control system comprising: a housing coupled to the catheter; a slide assembly positioned within the housing and operable to translate linearly therein; a proximal portion of each of the at least two control wires being mounted or positioned through the slide assembly; and a control knob rotatably coupled to the housing for linearly translating the slide assembly, thereby enabling the slide assembly to separately manipulate each of said at least two control wires to effect a change in a deflection of said catheter; wherein rotation of the control knob in a first rotational direction causes distal movement of the slide assembly in a first linear direction causing the slide assembly to tension one of said at least two control wires thereby effecting a change in the deflection of said catheter in a first deflection direction and wherein rotation of the knob in a second rotational direction causes proximal movement of the slide assembly in a second linear direction causing the slide assembly to tension the other of said at least two control wires thereby effecting a change in the deflection of said catheter in a second deflection direction.

In another broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a slack limiting or containing device for use with a steerable catheter control system having at least one control wire, the control system comprising a mechanism for tensioning the at least one control wire for deflecting the steerable catheter and for releasing tension therefrom, wherein the slack limiting device is engageable with a portion of the at least one control wire for limiting the slack therein when tension is released from the at least one control wire.

In yet another broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a slack limiting device for use with a steerable catheter control system having at least one control wire, the control system comprising a mechanism for tensioning the at least one control wire for deflecting the steerable catheter and for releasing tension therefrom, wherein the slack limiting device is engageable with a portion of the at least one control wire for limiting the slack therein when tension is released from the at least one control wire.

In a further broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a slide limiting or restricting mechanism for use with a steerable control system for a steerable catheter having at least one control wire, the steerable

control system comprising a handle having a housing with a single slide assembly disposed within the housing that has the at least one control wire coupled thereto, and a rotatable knob for moving the single slide assembly to cause a deflection of the catheter by tensioning the at least one control wire, the slide limiting mechanism comprising: a slide limiting or restricting element positioned within the handle to limit a linear movement of the single slide assembly in a first linear direction within the handle upon rotation of the knob in a first rotational direction, to limit the tension placed on the at least one control wire, for limiting the deflection of the catheter in a first deflection direction.

In an additional broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a method for using a control system to deflect a steerable catheter, the control system comprising a handle having a housing and a single slide assembly disposed within the housing that is operable via a knob, the steerable catheter comprising at least two control wires that are passed through the single slide assembly for engaging therewith, for steering the catheter in opposite deflection directions, the method comprising: moving the single slide assembly in a first linear direction to place one of the at least two control wires in tension by rotating the knob in a first rotational direction, in order to deflect the catheter in a first deflection direction; and moving the single slide assembly in a second linear direction opposite to the first linear direction to place the other of the at least two control wires in tension by rotating the knob in a second rotational direction, in order to deflect the catheter in a second deflection direction.

In still an additional broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention provide a control system for providing unidirectional control of a bi-directional steerable catheter having at least two deflection directions, the control system comprising an actuator for permitting deflection of the bi-directional steerable catheter in a first deflection direction upon actuation in a first direction and comprising a deflection limiting mechanism for substantially limiting the deflection of the bi-directional steerable catheter in a second deflection direction by limiting actuation in a second direction.

As a features of these broad aspects, embodiments of the present invention provide a handle which includes a rotatable mechanism for controlling tension of two pull wires. Rotation of the mechanism in one direction tensions and thus applies a pulling force on a first pull wire, whereas rotation in the opposite direction tensions and thus applies a pulling force on the second pull wire. As is further described herein, such tensioning of the wires can be used to torque or deflect a functional end of a medical device connected to the handle.

Some such embodiments comprise a handle for bi-directional control of a catheter, the handle comprising: a housing; a control knob rotatably coupled to the housing for co-operatively engaging with a slide positioned within said housing; a first control wire and a second control wire, a proximal end of each of said control wires being coupled to the slide and a distal end of each of said control wires being coupled to the catheter; wherein rotation of the knob causes the slide to translate linearly within said housing to change the tension in one of said first and second control wires to effect a change in the deflection of said catheter.

As another feature of these embodiments, the slide comprises at least three openings/passages extending longitudinally at least partially through the slide to allow said first and second control wires to be passed there-through to be coupled thereto.

In a further example of this feature, the at least three openings/passages comprise: a first opening and a second opening, allowing the first and the second control wires to pass proximally there-through, the first control wire being coupled to a proximal face of said slide, a third opening allowing the second control wire to additionally pass distally there-through via a pulley to be coupled to distal face of the slide.

In another example of this feature, the slide defines a hollow interior between a slide distal end defining said distal face and a slide proximal end defining said proximal face, to allow free passage for/to prevent strain on said first and second control wires.

In still a further example of this feature, said first and third openings/passages housing said second control wire are positioned towards the exterior of the slide to prevent stress on the second control wire and to prevent the slide from rotating within the housing.

As an additional feature of this broad aspect, the slide comprises a cap and a base. In an example of this feature, the cap comprises teeth that co-operatively engage with grooves within the slide to form said at least three openings. In a further example of this feature, the slide further comprises a central opening to allow the first and second control wires to pass there-through to allow the wires to be routed through the grooves within the slide. In a particular example of this the central opening is in the form of a groove within the base.

As still an additional feature of this broad aspect, the handle comprises a slack limiting/containing element for limiting/containing slack in at least one of the first and second control wires.

As a further feature of this broad aspect, the handle further comprises a means for coupling the pull wires to opposite sides of the slide so that motion of the slide in one direction will apply tension to one wire while motion of the slide in the other direction will apply tension to the other wire. In one particular example, one of said first and second control wires are coupled to the slide through/via a pulley. In an example of this feature, the handle comprises a pulley guide to maintain engagement of the second control wire with said pulley. In an additional example of this feature, the handle comprises a height guide to maintain engagement of the second control wire with said pulley.

As still an additional feature of this broad aspect, the handle further comprises a groove extending longitudinally within the housing for receiving a projection within the slide to guide the slide within the housing.

As still an additional feature of this broad aspect, the handle comprises a resistance/frictional element within the inner knob and the outer knob to maintain a position of the slider to maintain a curve/deflection of the catheter. In a further example of this feature the resistance/frictional element comprises an o-ring.

As another feature of this broad aspect, the inner housing comprises a slide limiting element to limit the translation of the slide within the housing to limit the tension placed on at least one of said first and second control wires.

As a feature of this broad aspect, the slide limiting element is adjustable. In an example of this feature, wherein an initial position of the slide is variable.

In a further broad aspect, embodiments of the present invention comprise a steerable catheter having one or more control wires comprising a slack limiting/containing element for limiting/containing slack in at least one of the one or more control wires.

As a feature of this aspect, the slack limiting/containing element comprises a friction element.

The embodiments of the invention described above are intended to be exemplary only. The scope of the invention is therefore intended to be limited solely by the scope of the appended claims.

It is appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination.

Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the broad scope of the appended claims. All publications, patents and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference into the specification, to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference. In addition, citation or identification of any reference in this application shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is available as prior art to the present invention.

We claim:

1. A steerable catheter control system for bi-directional control of a steerable catheter, the catheter comprising at least two control wires, a distal end of each of the control wires being coupled to the catheter at a distal region thereof, the control system comprising:

a housing coupled to the catheter, the housing defining an inner housing;

a slide assembly positioned within the inner housing and operable to translate linearly therein;

a proximal portion of the at least two control wires being positioned through the slide assembly;

wherein one of the at least two control wires is indirectly coupled to the slide assembly via a direction reversing element;

a slack limiting element having a first member and a second member positioned within the inner housing, both of the first member and the second member being coupled to a wire section of at least one of the at least two control wires, the first and second members aligned along a longitudinal axis of the slide assembly;

a first contact point formed between the first member and the wire section and a second contact point formed between the second member and the wire section;

wherein the first member and the second member are laterally offset from one another;

wherein the slack limiting element allows frictional engagement at the first and second contact points of to limit slack to a portion of the one of the at least two control wires; and,

a control knob rotatable around the longitudinal axis of the slide assembly and rotatably coupled to the housing for linearly translating the slide assembly, thereby enabling the slide assembly to manipulate each of the at least two control wires, effecting a change in deflection of said catheter.

2. The control system of claim 1, wherein the slack limiting element comprises a serpentine friction device.

3. The control system of claim 2, wherein the serpentine friction device comprises at least two pins forming the first and second members and extending perpendicular to a path of the one of the at least two control wires such that the at least one of the at least two control wires is positioned through spacing defined by the pins.

4. The control system of claim 3, the serpentine friction device further comprising a top portion connected to a top portion of the pins such that the top portion define a gap for confining the at least one of the at least two control wires in the spacing defined by the pins.

5. The control system of claim 4, wherein the serpentine friction device further comprising a base portion connected to a base portion of the pins.

6. The control system of claim 5, wherein the pins are formed integrally with the top portion and the base portion.

7. The control system of claim 2, wherein the serpentine friction device comprises ribs forming the first and second members which frictionally engage the at least one of the at least two control wires.

8. The control system of claim 7, wherein the at least one of the at least two control wires is weaved through the ribs.

9. The control system of claim 1, wherein the slack limiting element comprises a resilient friction device comprising an elastomer block forming the first and second members, wherein the elastomer block comprises a slit for receiving the at least one of the at least two control wires.

10. The control system of claim 1, further comprising a height guide to maintain the position of the one of the at least two control wires along a plane of the direction reversing element.

11. The control system of claim 1, further comprising a direction reversing element guide to trap the one of the at least two control wires around the direction reversing element.

12. The control system of claim 11, wherein the direction reversing element is a pulley and the direction reversing element guide comprises a pulley guide.

13. The control system of claim 12, wherein the pulley guide comprises a groove around the pulley.

14. The control system of claim 12, wherein the pulley guide is adjacent to the pulley and at least partially surrounds a circumference of the pulley such that the one of the at least two control wires is positioned between the pulley and the pulley guide.

15. The control system of claim 14, wherein the pulley guide further comprises projections extending inwardly from the pulley guide towards the pulley to control movement of the one of the at least two control wires positioned around the pulley.